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1947

PALESTINE

File No. 4714

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E

F. 4714

(30 JUN 47)

Registry Number	E4714/4714/31
FROM	Chancery
No.	Washington
Dated	1074/19/47.
Received in Registry	28, May 1947

Arab Higher Committee

Enclosed copy of booklet containing documentation on the Arab Higher Committee designed to expose the Committee's close association with the Axis.

Last Paper.

References.

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Next Paper.

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(Minutes.)

Library } for obs.
~~Foreign~~ }

It certainly looks as if U.S. official sources had been used – it wd not be the first time such a thing had happened!

H.S. Beeley
June 3

It has been possible to identify definitely some of the documents appearing in this booklet and pencil notes have been made within to this effect.

For the rest, we have very little material as late as 1944 about the Mufti and although almost all the unidentified papers are familiar, we do not seem to have them in the form in which they appear here.

A.C. Johnston 12/6/47.
A.C. Johnston.

Wt 24772/717 17895 10/38 F.O.P.

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The "report on D. Jamali" has been published before and the Air Ministry looked into the matter of its authenticity at the time, I believe; I am not aware of the result but, in spite of some peculiarities, it looks genuine enough. There can be little doubt that it was obtained from an American official source – whether deliberately given away or stolen we cannot say, of course.

Apart from the Semitic aspect of this dossier its importance lies in the realization by the Zionists that the Mufti is the only Palestinian who commands a following and that it is essential to keep alive opposition to him in the rest of the world. I believe that he himself – whatever his present motives – is most anxious to have the opportunity of denying some of these charges and explaining others. I have been told – and I have no reason to disbelieve my informant, a Palestinian Christian who favours the Mufti politically – that ignorant Palestinian Muslims compare the Mufti's war-time peregrinations to the flight of the Prophet Muhammad from Mecca to Medina. He is thus not only a hero but, so long as such a belief persists, a potential leader of large-scale revolt.

K.C. Jones

Research Dept.
14.6.47.

Dn P.P. 7. Hockney to Mr Beith 16/5
— " P.M. 16/5
— " H. M'Neill 16/5 actd 11/6.
— " Glanville Hall 16/5 actd 12/6

5 copies of this booklet have been received from the same organization, "The Nation Associates". One was sent to H.M. ambassador in Washington and the other 4 were addressed to the P.M., the S. of S., the Minister of State and Mr. Glanville Hall. The last two have been acknowledged.

It hardly seems necessary to send a further acknowledgement on behalf of the Secretary of State.

(J.E. CABLE)
17/6

Private Secretary No.

R.S.C. McAlpine
20/vi.

443. 21/6

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E

BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.
28th May 1947

E 4714

CONFIDENTIAL

Ref: 1074/79/47

Dear Department,

We enclose a copy of a booklet containing documentation on the Arab Higher Committee designed to expose the Committee's close connexion with the Axis, which was submitted to the United Nations delegations by The Nation Associates during the recent Special Assembly on Palestine. It was sent to the Ambassador under cover of a letter from Freda Kirchwey, who said that the documents it contained were of particular relevance in view of the fact that the Arab Higher Committee would unquestionably be heard by the Committee of Enquiry on Palestine. Items from this publication were reproduced in the American press while the Special Assembly was in session.

It would be interesting to know where the documents quoted in the booklet were obtained. Beeley sounded the State Department about it and they said that they thought that all the German documents were still being looked through, and did not produce any further views on the subject. We wonder if you have any knowledge of whether they are genuine and of where they may have come from? In particular the document headed "British Intelligence Report on Dr. Jamali" seems a little curious. You will notice the misspelling of the word "martial" in the middle section of the document, and one would have expected that an Englishman writing this report would have said "we" rather than "the British" in the last line. You will notice that there are two items towards the end of this document, the heading of which suggests that the Mufti asked for the death of Jews. The letters themselves do not bear out this heading.

Eastern Department,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY

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5

THE ARAB HIGHER COMMITTEE

Its Origins, Personnel and Purposes

•

THE DOCUMENTARY RECORD

submitted to

THE UNITED NATIONS

MAY, 1947

by

THE NATION ASSOCIATES

•

20 VESEY STREET
NEW YORK CITY

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HIMMLER TO THE MUFTI

Seiner Eminenz dem Großmufti
7.VII.1943. zur Erinnerung. H. Himmler

An autographed photograph signed by Heinrich Himmler addressed to "His Eminence, The Grand Mufti. In remembrance." July 4, 1943. At the left Himmler, Chief of the Nazi Gestapo; at the right, Haj Amin el Husseini, the Mufti.

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HIMMLER TO THE MUFTI

An autographed photograph signed by Heinrich Himmler addressed to "His Eminence, The Grand Mufti In remembrance." July 4 1943. At the left Himmler, Chief of the Nazi Gestapo, at the right Haj Amin el Husseini the Mufti

FO 371 61827

THE ARAB HIGHER COMMITTEE OF PALESTINE

The Political Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations decided on May 7, 1947, without a dissenting vote, to invite the Arab Higher Committee to testify before it on the Palestine question.

The invitation was extended after an assurance from the delegation of the United Kingdom that the Arab Higher Committee represents a considerable portion of the Arab population of Palestine. Moreover, a special sitting of the General Assembly was convened, under pressure of the Arab states, in order to issue the invitation in a form which would invest the Arab Higher Committee with the same diplomatic status as the Jewish Agency for Palestine, the internationally recognized representative of the Jewish people.

It is important, in view of the extraordinary emphasis placed on the testimony of the Arab Higher Committee, to examine its origin, its membership, its leadership and its purpose.

* * *

Committee Appointed by Arab League

The Arab Higher Committee of Palestine is a creature of the Arab League comprising Egypt, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Transjordan, Saudi-Arabia and Yemen. The head of the Arab Higher Committee is the ex-Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin el-Husseini, a full partner of the Axis before and during World War II, and an escaped prisoner of war who has found asylum in the Palace of the King of Egypt.

The Arab Higher Committee, representing the six Arab parties of Palestine, came into existence in 1936. A year later it was established that the Mufti and his associates in the Arab Higher Committee were responsible for the 1936 riots which took a toll of hundreds of British, Jewish, and Arab lives. Accordingly, the Palestine government in 1937 declared the committee illegal and ordered it disbanded. Some of its members were arrested and sent to Seychelles. Others, including its chairman, the Mufti of Jerusalem, escaped to Syria whence they continued to direct Arab operations. During his exile in Syria, the Mufti even succeeded in liquidating most of the Arab leaders of Palestine who opposed him and his policies.

Until 1943, the Arab Higher Committee had no formal existence. The Mufti, in the interval, had moved from Syria to Iraq where he organized the revolt against the British in 1941. When that failed,

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he fled to Germany and there played his role as Axis ally in the war against the United Nations.

In 1943, a number of prominent Palestinian Arabs made an effort to establish an Arab Higher Committee but were prevented from achieving their purpose by followers of the Mufti who had remained in Palestine during the war and who feared that, in the absence of the Mufti, the new body would oust them from leadership.

In 1944, however, the effort to establish an Arab Higher Committee was given stimulus when the Arab states, under British incentive, began to form what has now become known as the Arab League. In September of that year, political leaders from neighboring Arab countries came to Palestine to urge Palestinian Arabs to agree among themselves on the composition of an Arab Higher Committee. These attempts again met with failure, due in every instance to the opposition of the followers of the Mufti who were hopefully awaiting his return from Germany and his resumption of leadership.

A temporary truce was established in 1944 when Musa el Alami, a mild supporter of the Mufti, was recognized by the Arab League as the sole representative of Palestinian Arabs, pending the formation of a Palestine Arab Higher Committee.

A few months after V-E Day, when the Husseini family, to their great astonishment, found that the British were reluctant to try the Mufti as a war criminal, they were emboldened openly to demand the return of the Mufti and his aides to Palestine. In this they were joined by the Arab states and the Arab League.

In November 1945, the Foreign Minister of Syria, Jamil Mardam, headed an Arab delegation to Palestine, the sole purpose of which was to solve the problem of setting up an Arab Higher Committee. The Husseini family finally agreed to the establishment of an Arab Higher Committee on the promise that the Arab League would induce the British to release Jamal Husseini, nephew of the Mufti, from his internment in Rhodesia as a pro-Axis leader. Assurance was also given to them that the chairmanship of the Arab Higher Committee would be held open for the Mufti on his return, and that the vice chairmanship would be assigned to Jamal Husseini. When most of the seats had also been assigned to the Husseini family, the Arab Higher Committee was established.

Leaders of the other Palestine Arab parties attacked the formation of the committee on the ground that it was unrepresentative. The Arab press demanded the holding of elections. No notice, however, was taken of these objections. Soon after its formation, however, the committee was boycotted even by some of its own members and was again dissolved.

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In February 1946, Jamal Husseini was released by the British and permitted to return to Palestine. He immediately reestablished the Arab Higher Committee and enlarged it to include some twenty-nine members. But two-thirds of the membership was assigned to the Mufti's representatives or supporters of his policies. Again this action was opposed by the leaders of the five other Palestine Arab parties. Ten members of the Arab Higher Committee split with it and formed another group known as the Arab Higher Front, leaving the Arab Higher Committee to the exclusive possession of the Husseini family.

In June of 1946, the Mufti "escaped" from his forced residence in Paris and reached Egypt. The Arab League, meeting then in Bludan, Syria, entered into negotiations with the Mufti and, soon thereafter, took things into its own hands and appointed the present membership of the Arab Higher Committee, establishing the Mufti as Chairman; his nephew, Jamal Husseini, as Vice-Chairman; Dr. Hussein Khalidi as Secretary General; and Emil Ghouri and Ahmad Hilmi as members.

* * *

The Arab League's Relation to Palestine

The Arab League was established in February of 1945 and its principal function to date has been to demand the independence of Palestine and the ending of Jewish immigration, and, in general, to prevent the implementation of the Palestine Mandate.

In 1945, the member states of the Arab League adopted the following resolution on Palestine:

> At the end of the last war, Palestine, like the other Arab states detached from the Ottoman Empire, was liberated from Ottoman domination. Having become autonomous, she was no longer dependent on any other state.
>
> The Treaty of Lausanne proclaimed that her fate would be settled by the interested parties. But if Palestine has not been able to order her own destiny, it is nevertheless true that it is on the basis of the recognition of her independence that the Covenant of the League of Nations in 1919 settled her status.
>
> Her international existence and independence therefore cannot de jure be questioned any more than can the independence of any other Arab country.
>
> If, for reasons beyond her will, her independence has failed to materialize, this circumstance cannot constitute an obstacle to the participation of Palestine in the work of the Council of the League.

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The State signatories of the present Covenant consider that, under these conditions and by reason of the special circumstances involving Palestine, until that country can exercise all the effective attributes of her independence, it behooves the Council of the League to designate an Arab representative from Palestine who will participate in its work.

The existence of the Arab League was officially registered at the organizing conference of the United Nations in San Francisco in 1945. The League was the culmination of more than four years of effort which had been encouraged by Anthony Eden, then Foreign Secretary of Great Britain.

* * *

The Leaders of the Arab League

Since the opening of the Extraordinary Session of the United Nations on Palestine, all pretenses have been dropped as to the role of the Mufti of Jerusalem as Chairman of the Arab Higher Committee and the man who gives it orders.

The titular recognition accorded the Mufti is further strengthened by the list of delegates named by the Arab Higher Committee to represent it before the Political Committee of the United Nations. In a message addressed to the Secretary General on May 4, 1947, from Cairo, the headquarters of the Mufti, Hussein Khalidi presented the following names: Emil Ghouri, Rajai Husseini, Henry Katan, Wasef Kamal, Isa Nakhleh, Rasem Khalidi.

Of this list, Emil Ghouri alone is a member of the Arab Higher Committee. Of the five other members, one is a cousin of the Mufti, and two -- Wasef Kamal and Rasem Khalidi -- are notorious for their long-time association with the Mufti in his Axis activities.

* * *

The Dossier of the Mufti and Aides

Haj Amin el-Husseini, Mufti of Jerusalem

Haj Amin el-Husseini has a long-time record of complicity with terrorism. Responsible for the Arab riots in Palestine in 1920, he fled to Transjordan to escape a ten-year sentence of imprisonment, returning only after complete amnesty had been granted.

In 1922, he became the Mufti of Jerusalem and later the President of the Supreme Moslem Council, during which period he had at his

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disposal more than 100,000 pounds a year.

The Shaw Commission, appointed by the British Government to investigate the 1929 riots, attributed to the Mufti a share in the responsibility for these riots, in which 133 Jews were killed and 239 wounded. No action was taken to curb his activities, with the result that in 1936 he again was responsible for new attacks upon the Jews of Palestine. At the same time, he caused the assassination of hundreds of prominent Arabs, including 24 leading Palestine Arabs who refused to accept his leadership.

The captured files of the German High Command in Flansburg at the war's end reveal that the Arab riots of 1936 in Palestine were carried out by the Mufti with funds supplied by the Nazis. The report states: "Only through funds made available by Germany to the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem was it possible to carry out the revolt in Palestine."

Following his excape from Palestine to Syria and later to Iraq, he and his henchmen were directly responsible for the anti-Jewish pogrom in which almost four hundred Jewish men, women, and children were stabbed or brutally clubbed to death in the streets of Bagdad. An investigating committee appointed by the legitimate Iraq Government, following its restoration after the revolt in 1941, declared that the causes of the disturbance, "are, in the opinion of the investigating committee, Nazi propaganda emanating from the following sources: (1) the German League; (2) the Mufti of Jerusalem and his henchmen who followed him to Iraq. This man was accorded enthusiastic reception in Iraq and has turned it to his own use to disseminate many-sided Nazi propaganda. His influence on government and army circles became so strong that he could give orders to his group to set to work to spread anti-Jewish and anti-British propaganda among all clases of the population."

In Iraq the Mufti's first undertaking was to organize the Iraqi revolt with Jamal el Husseini, now Vice-Chairman of the Arab Higher Committee, as his Chief of Staff.

After the failure of the Iraqi revolt, the Mufti escaped to Teheran and found refuge in the Japanese Embassy. From there he escaped to Italy. In October of 1941, he conferred with Mussolini, Ciano, and Dino Alfieri. From Rome he communicated with Balkan Moslems under Italian rule in Yugoslavia and Albania.

In November 1941, he went to Berlin. The Nazis established a special office for him in Berlin entitled, "Buro des Grosmufti," with branches organized later in other parts of Germany and Italy. His activities included propaganda, espionage, organization of Moslem military units in Axis-occupied countries and in North Africa

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and Russia, establishment of Arab legions, of an Arab brigade and organization of fifth-column activities in the Middle East, including sabotage and parachutist expeditions.

In the course of his propaganda work, the Grand Mufti had at his disposal not only the German-controlled radio, but radio stations in Bari, Rome, Tokyo and Athens. In addition, he was responsible for sending to the Middle East various propaganda publications in Arabic.

His espionage service extended throughout the Middle East. He had a sub-office in Geneva linking him to Egypt and Turkey, and another in Istanbul, branching out all along the Syrian-Turkish frontier in Mersine, Alexandretta, Antioch, Adana and Diarbekr. These stations received information directly from the Mufti's agents in Palestine, Syria, and Iraq, and maintained close contact with members of the German Intelligence in Turkey.

In Athens the Mufti established a parachutist and sabotage school for Arabs.

In The Hague, under his direction, Arab students were trained in wireless transmission, high explosives and demolitions. The Mufti's agents were parachuted into Palestine, Syria and Iraq. A number of them were caught by the British. On a number of occasions these agents, with the help of local Arabs, cut telephone and pipe lines in Transjordan and Palestine and sabotaged railways and bridges in Iraq.

Another of the Mufti's accomplishments was the organization of Moslem military units. He attempted to recruit for the German military command some 500,000 soldiers from Morocco, Tunisia, and Algeria. In Asiatic Russia, he collaborated with Moslem Russian Quislings and White Russian traitors whom he helped to form pro-Axis legions.

In 1942, he started to organize Axis Arab legions from among Arab students in Germany and Arab prisoners of war who followed him to Germany. His Legionnaires wore the German uniform with "Free Arabia" patches on their shoulders.

After the Jewish Brigade had been recognized by Winston Churchill in 1944, the Mufti, on November 2, with the consent of Ribbentrop, called upon all Arabs in Germany hailing from Palestine, Iraq, Egypt, and Syria to join the Arab Brigade.

Accepting a proposal of the Japanese that he broadcast to Moslems in the South Pacific and India, the Mufti recorded numerous

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broadcasts which were beamed to India, Indonesia and Java.

On September 3, 1941, Major General Erwin Lahousen, one of the top officials of the Abwehr, whose secret diary was among the captured Germán documents, wrote: "The Grand Mufti, who left Iraq to go to Iran, is currently in connection with the Abwehr II (Sabotage division of the Abwehr). According to reports from Teheran he is safe with the Japanese envoy."

A year later, on June 2, 1942, Lahousen wrote in his secret diary: "The Italian national, Captain Simen, took part in discussions with the Grand Mufti concerning the utilization of the connections with the Grand Mufti for the purpose of Abwehr II, in order to demonstrate the solidarity of the Axis powers."

A month later, on July 13, 1942, Lahousen made the further entry in his secret diary: "A meeting between the chief of the Abwehr" (Admiral Canaris, who was also Hitler's representative in arranging for the Franco revolt against the Spanish Republican government), "and the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem took place in the apartment of the chief. I (Lahousen) took part in the discussion. The Mufti made an offer to the chief that the followers of the Arabian Freedom Movement, which was led by him, as well as the followers of the former Iraq Prime Minister, Kailani (leader of the Iraqi revolt against Britain), were to be used for purposes of sabotage and sedition in the Near East in accordance with the purposes of Abwehr II."

Wasef Kamal

Wasef Kamal, member of a well-known Nablus family and a teacher by profession, is notorious for his extremist propaganda among his students and for his association with the Istaklil Party during the disturbances in Palestine in and after 1936. He was a member of the National Committee in Nablus and played a role in the organization of the 1936 riots. Arrested in that year, he soon escaped to Transjordan and later to Iraq. An ally of the Mufti, he played an important role in the Iraqi rebellion of 1941 against the British.

From Iraq, he escaped to Turkey. During the first part of the war he remained in Turkey as an agent of the German Secret Service from which he received a salary. In 1943 he went to Italy and Germany where he served as one of the closest collaborators of the Mufti. He returned to Syria in April 1946. He was one of the few Arab leaders excluded from the amnesty of November 1946, because he is regarded as dangerous.

In April 1947, Wasef Kamal was appointed by the Arab Higher Committee as a member of a propaganda delegation to the United States.

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Having arrived in this country, he is in attendance at the sessions of the United Nations.

Rasem Khalidi

Rasem Khalidi, member of a well-known Jerusalem family and a former Palestine government official, has been one of the closest collaborators of the Husseini family, and particularly of the Mufti.

In 1936, at the outbreak of the Axis-sponsored Palestinian Arab uprisings, he was a member of the most intimate inner circle of Haj Amin el-Husseini.

In 1937, after the dissolution of the Arab Higher Committee, he was a member of an underground committee which directed Arab terrorism in Palestine. After his arrest in 1938, he fled to Syria and then to Iraq, where he joined the Mufti in organizing the Iraqi rebellion of 1941. After its failure he fled to Ankara and thence to Italy and Germany. In the midst of the war, in 1943, he served as an announcer on the Axis-Arabic radio station in Athens. Since 1944 he has been a member of the Mufti's personal entourage, first in Berlin and later in Paris. In July 1945, he returned to Egypt and in November 1946 was included in the Palestine Government's amnesty. Although permitted to return to Palestine, he preferred to remain in Egypt. Most recently, the United States Consul refused to grant him a visa to the United States because of his activities in Nazi Germany.

Emil Ghouri

Emil Ghouri, a member of the Arab Higher Committee, has long been active in extremist politics in Palestine. After the dissolution of the Arab Higher Committee in 1937, he was exiled and moved to Egypt and Iraq. In Iraq, he worked with the Mufti as a member of his Foreign Relations Committee in charge of propaganda. A report of the British General Service of Intelligence, on December 1, 1941, listed Emil Ghouri as one of a group "who are responsible for propaganda, intrigue, and subversive activities inside and outside Iraq."

Ghouri was permitted to return to Palestine in 1941 on condition that he would not engage in politics. This condition, however, has not been met. He has been a member of each of the three Arab Higher Committees named since 1941, and is the political editor of the Husseini daily, Al Wahda. He is the organizer and political leader of the underground Arab army, and is alleged to be one of those responsible for internal terror against Arab opponents of the Mufti and Arabs who sell land to the Jews. He advocates that all Jews who came to Palestine since 1918 be regarded as foreigners and be deprived of rights in an independent Arab Palestine.

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Jamal Husseini

Jamal Husseini, nephew of the Mufti and for many years his right-hand man, has been the head of the Palestine Arab Party, the Mufti's party, since 1935. He was the closest assistant of the Mufti in organizing the 1936-1939 Arab rebellion. In 1939 he joined the Mufti in Bagdad and organized the pro-Axis fifth column in Iraq which culminated in the Iraqi rebellion.

He fled from Bagdad enroute to Teheran, but was captured there by the British before he could make good his escape. He was placed in internment in Rhodesia as a dangerous pro-Axis leader. There he spent four years until he was finally released in February 1946 and allowed to return to Palestine owing to the pressure of the Arab League.

* * *

Five months ago, in January 1947, at the Mufti's request, three of his aides in the Axis adventure were added to the Arab Higher Committee. These were Izzat Darwaza, Is'haq Darwish, and Muin el Madi. The latter was the head of the Mufti's espionage office in Turkey, while the former two operated in Germany and Athens. Today, unquestionably the center of activity of the Arab Higher Committee is in Cairo, with the Mufti playing a game which he hopes will bring about his recognition by the Arab states as the Palestine Arab government-in-exile.

* * *

The extent of the alliance of the Mufti and his aides with the Axis is presented in the following pages in photographs and photostatic copies of documents found among the papers of the Mufti in his villas and offices in Germany at the war's end, and among the official papers of the Nazi government. Most, if not all, of these documents are now in the possession of the State Department of the United States.

The record shows that the Chairman of the Arab Higher Committee and his principal representatives were involved in an active partnership with Rome and Tokyo, with the Moslem Quislings of the Balkans and the Soviet Union, with Axis representatives in the Middle East, and with Vichyites in the French territories of North Africa.

The documents prove, moreover, that due to the insistence of the Mufti, the extermination program of the Nazis was carried out even in those satellite countries which were willing to permit the rescue of the Jews.

It is to these men, whose acts establish their place among the worst of the Axis war criminals, that the United Nations has accorded the honor of appearing in behalf of the Arabs of Palestine.

* * * * * * *

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MINUTES OF ARAB LEAGUE PROVE MUFTI
HEAD OF ARAB HIGHER COMMITTEE

Translation on Reverse Page

مجلس جامعة الدول العربيـــــــة

دور الانعقـــــاد العـــادى الســـادس

ـ مضبطة الجلسة الخامسة ـ

في الساعة السادسة والدقيقة الاربعين من مساء يوم الثلاثاء ٢ جمادى الاولى (الموافق ٢٥ مارس سنة ١٩٤٧) بدار الأمانة العامة بالقاهرة عقد مجلـــس

الرئيـــــس ـ وردت على الامانة العامة رسالتان الاولى من رئيس الهيئـــة العربية العليا وليمثل نصهـا .

تليت الرسالة الاولى وهذا نصها :

((معالي الشيخ يوسف ياسين رئيس مجلس جامعة الدول العربية ـ القاهرة
معالي عبد الرحمن عزام باشا الامين العام لجامعة الدول العربية))

" تلقت الهيئة العربية العليا قرارات مجلس الجامعة الحازمة في شأن قضيتها

وما أولاها المجلس من عطف واهتمام ببالغ الابتهاج والاعتزاز وهي اذ تزجـــي عظيم شكرها باسم الشعب العربي الفلسطيني لأعضاء المجلس الموقر تعلن انهـــا أصبحت موقنة أكثر من أي وقت مضى بتحقيق اهداف الكفاح العربي الفلسطيـــني ونيل فلسطين العربية استقلالها وحريتها وارتداد كيد الكائدين عنها ".

رئيس الهيئة العربية العليـا
محمد امين الحسيني

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THE MUFTI'S LETTER TO THE PLENARY SESSION

OF THE COUNCIL OF THE ARAB LEAGUE

CAIRO, MARCH 25, 1947

The following letter was read to Plenary Session of the Arab League Council held in Cairo on the 25th of March 1947:

The Chairman: The Secretary-general received two letters, the first from the President of the Arab Higher Committee, its text follows:

His Excellency, Sheikh Yusuf Yasin,
President of the Arab League Council
Cairo

and

His Excellency Abdul-Rahman Azzam Pasha,
Secretary General of the Arab League.

The Arab Higher Committee has received with appreciation and deep gratitude the resolution of the Arab League Council concerning their course and the Council's expression of good will and concern. The Arab Higher Committee wishes to express sincere thanks in the name of the Arab people of Palestine to the honorable members of the Council and to declare that they are resolved more than ever before to realize the aims of the Palestine Arabs' struggle, and to achieve the independence and freedom of Arab Palestine; and to overthrow the oppressor.

The President of the Arab Higher Committee

(Signed) Mohammed Amin El Husseini

From the minutes of the Council of the Arab League,
March 25, 1947.

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THE MUFTI AT BERLIN BROADCAST

To the right of the Mufti, Wasef Kamal, now in the U. S. as a member of the Arab Higher Committee's Delegation to the United Nations.

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FO 37 9192

THE MUFTI AT BERLIN BROADCAST

Notes on meeting with Hitler in Berlin
28. 11. 41.

THE MUFTI'S DIARY
ON HIS MEETING WITH HITLER

V. Laiach
Pa/192

Haj Amin El Husseini, recording in his own handwriting his meeting with Hitler in his diary, says:

The words of the Fuehrer on the 6th of Zul Qaada 1360 of the Hejira (which falls on the 21st of November 1941) Berlin, Friday, from 4:30 P.M. till a few minutes after 6.

The objectives of my fight are clear. Primarily, I am fighting the Jews without respite, and this fight includes the fight against the so-called Jewish National Home in Palestine because the Jews want to establish there a central government for their own pernicious purposes, and to undertake a devastating and ruinous expansion at the expense of the governments of the world and of other peoples.

It is clear that the Jews have accomplished nothing in Palestine and their claims are lies. All the accomplishments in Palestine are due to the Arabs and not to the Jews. I am resolved to find a solution for the Jewish problem, progressing step by step without cessation. With regard to this I am making the necessary and right appeal, first to all the European countries and then to countries outside of Europe.

It is true that our common enemies are Great Britain and the Soviets whose principles are opposed to ours. But behind them stands hidden Jewry which drives them both. Jewry has but one aim in both these countries. We are now in the midst of a life and death struggle against both these nations. This fight will not only determine the outcome of the struggle between National Socialism and Jewry, but the whole conduct of this successful war will be of great and positive help to the Arabs who are engaged in the same struggle.

This is not only an abstract assurance.* A mere promise would be of no value whatsoever. But assurance which rests upon a conquering force is the only one which has real value. In the Iraqi campaign, for instance, the sympathy of the whole German people was for Iraq. It was our aim to help Iraq, but circumstances prevented us from furnishing actual help. The German people saw in them (in the Iraqis - Ed.) comrades in suffering because the German people too have suffered as they have. All the help we gave Iraq was not sufficient to save Iraq from the British forces. For this reason it is necessary to underscore

*This is a reply to the insistent request of the Mufti for an Axis declaration to the Arabs. See Mufti's drafts in following pages.

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one thing: in this struggle which will decide the fate of the Arabs I can now speak as a man dedicated to an ideal and as a military leader and a soldier. Everyone united in this great struggle who helps to bring about its successful outcome, serves the common cause and thus serves the Arab cause. Any other view means weakening the military situation and thus offers no help to the Arab cause. Therefore it is necessary for us to decide the steps which can help us against world Jewry, against Communist Russia and England, and which among them can be most useful. Only if we win the war will the hour of deliverance also be the hour of fulfillment of Arab aspirations.

The situation is as follows: We are conducting the great struggle to open the way to the North of the Caucasus. The difficulties involved are more than transportation because of the demolished railways and roads and because of winter weather. And if I venture in these circumstances to issue a declaration with regard to Syria, then the pro-de Gaulle elements in France will be strengthened and this might cause a revolt in France. These men (the French) will be convinced then that joining Britain is more advantageous and the detachment of Syria is a pattern to be followed in the remainder of the French Empire. This will strengthen de Gaulle's stand in the colonies. If the declaration is issued now, difficulties will arise in Western Europe which will cause the diversion of some (German - Ed.) forces for defensive purposes, thus preventing us from sending all our forces to the East.

Now I am going to tell you something I would like you to keep secret.

First, I will keep up my fight until the complete destruction of the Judeo-Bolshevik rule has been accomplished.

Second, during the struggle (and we don't know when victory will come, but probably not in the far future) we will reach the Southern Caucasus.

Third, then I would like to issue a declaration; for then the hour of the liberation of the Arabs will have arrived. Germany has no ambitions in this area but cares only to annihilate the power which produces the Jews.

Fourth, I am happy that you have escaped and that you are now with the Axis powers. The hour will strike when you will be the lord of the supreme word and not only the conveyer of our declarations. You will be the man to direct the Arab force and at that moment I cannot imagine what would happen to the Western peoples.

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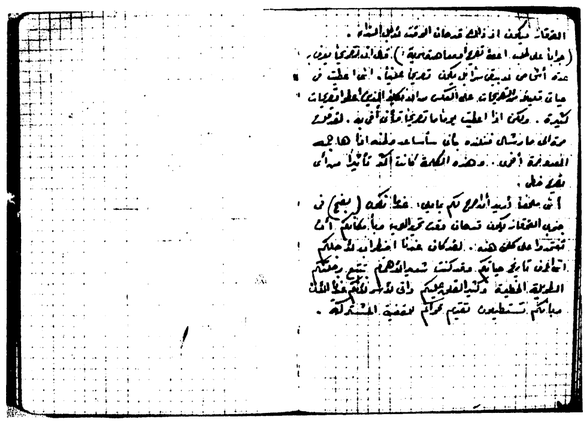
THE MUFTI'S DIARY ON HIS MEETING WITH HITLER



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Fifth, I think that with this Arab advance begins the dismemberment of the British world. The road from Rostov to Iran and Iraq is shorter than the distance from Berlin to Rostov. We hope next year to smash this barrier. It is better then and not now that a declaration should be issued as (now) we cannot help in anything.

I understand the Arab desire for this (declaration - Ed.), but His Excellency the Mufti must understand that only five years after I became President of the German government and Fuehrer of the German people, was I able toget such a declaration (the Austrian Union - Ed.), and this because military forces prevented me from issuing such a declaration. But when the German Panzer tanks and the German air squadrons reachthe Southern Caucasus, then will be the time to issue the declaration.

He said (in reply to a request that a secret declaration or a treaty be made) that a declaration known to a number of persons cannot remain secret but will become public. I (Hitler) have made very few declarations in my life, unlike the British who have made many declarations. If I issue a declaration, I will uphold it. Once I promised the Finnish Marshal that I would help his country if the enemy attacks again. This word of mine made a stronger impression than any written declaration.

Recapitulating, I want to state the following to you: When we shall have arrived in the Southern Caucasus, then the time of the liberation of the Arabs will have arrived. And you can rely on my word.

We were troubled about you. I know your life history. I followed with interest your long and dangerous journey. I was very concerned about you. I am happy that you are with us now and that you are now in a position to add your strength to the common cause.

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23

THE PICTORIAL RECORD OF RASEM K

The Mufti and his collaborators in Germany. Second from right, Rasem Khalidi, the Mufti aide and now proposed by the Palestine Arab Higher Committee as a member of its delegation to the extra-ordinary session of the UN on Palestine.

The Mufti and Rasem Khalidi in
second to the right c

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The Mufti and his collaborators in Germany. Second from right Rasem Khalidi, the Mufti aide and now proposed by the Palestine Arab Higher Committee as a member of its delegation to the extraordinary session of the UN on Palestine

The Mufti and Rasem Khalidi in
second to the right

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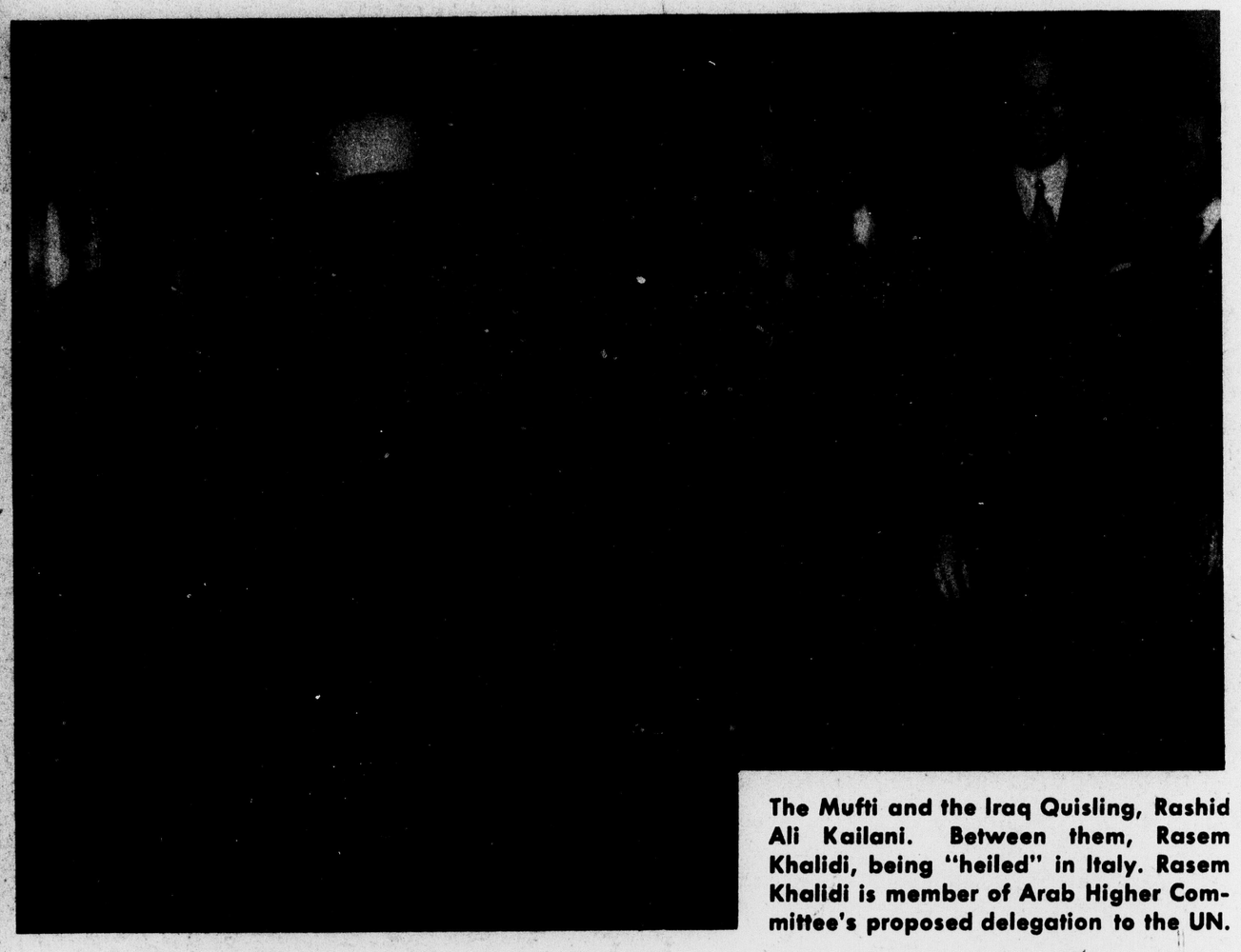
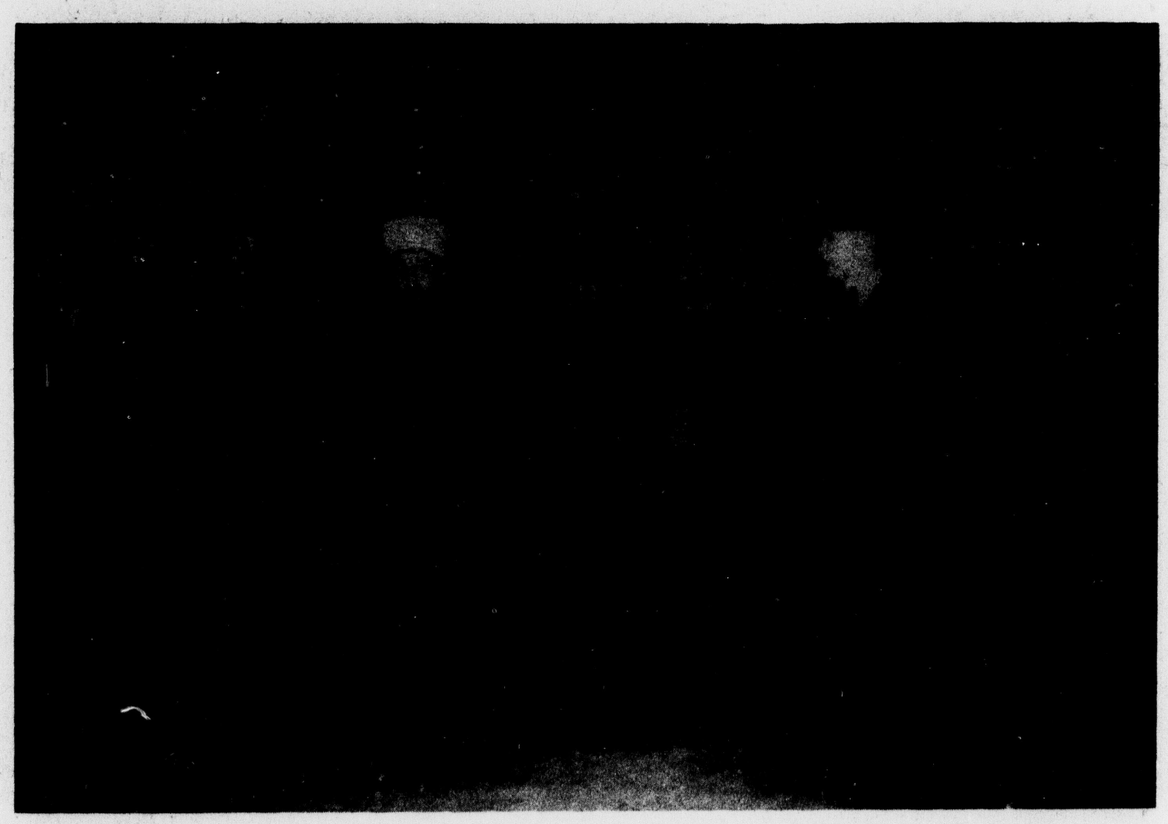
S COLLABORATION WITH AXIS



The Mufti and the Iraq Quisling, Rashid Ali Kailani. Between them, Rasem Khalidi, being "heiled" in Italy. Rasem Khalidi is member of Arab Higher Committee's proposed delegation to the UN.



m Khalidi

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FO 37 5192

S COLLABORATION WITH AXIS

THE MUFTI WITH NAZI AMBASSADOR TO IRAQ

The Mufti (center) and to the left of him, Grobba, the Nazi Ambassador to Iraq, top Middle East Espionage agent of the Nazis, taken in the Mufti's villa in Germany.

The Mufti and Rashid Ali el Kailani, Iraq leader of the Iraqi revolt against the British, being ushered by Italian soldier.

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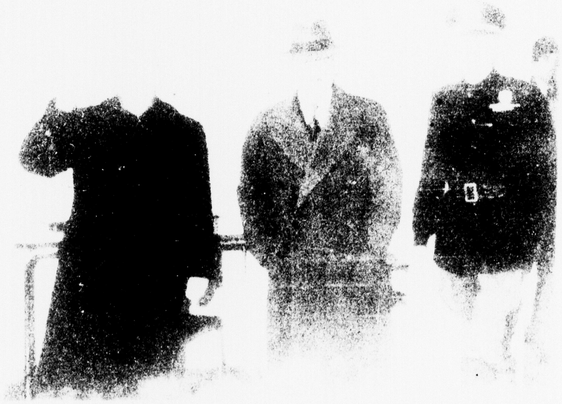
THE MUFTI WITH NAZI AMBASSADOR TO IRAQ

The Mufti (center) and to the left of him, Grobba, the Nazi Ambassador to Iraq, top Middle East Espionage agent of the Nazis, taken in the Mufti's villa in Germany.



The Mufti and Rashid Ali el Kailani, Iraq leader of the Iraqi revolt against the British, being ushered by Italian soldier.

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HITLER GIVES MUFTI PLEDGE FOR HELP IN IRAQ REVOLT

On January 20, 1941, three months before the beginning of the Iraqi Revolt against the British, the Mufti sent his secretary, Dr. Mustafa Wakil, with a long memorandum, to Hitler. The following is Hitler's reply, conveyed through Freiherr von Weizacker of the German Foreign Office. In the French translation, found in the Mufti's files in Germany, annotations in the Mufti's handwriting are discernable.

Copy of draft of Hitler's Reply

Y1 (50818 - 20).

Secret
March 1941

Copy Pol. VII 188 g. Rs.

Eminence:

The Fuehrer received your letter dated January 20th sent through your private secretary. He took great interest in what you wrote him about the national struggle of the Arabs; and he took cognizance, with great interest and sympathy, of your report concerning the national struggle of the Arabs. He was pleased with the friendly words addressed to him in the name of Arab Nationalism and in your own name.

Your private secretary began the discussions which you in your letter requested. In response to your desire to have a clarification of German policy toward the Arabs, I am empowered to state the following to you:

Germany has never occupied any Arab countries and has no ambitions whatsoever in Arab lands. Our view is that Arabs, who possess an ancient culture and have proved their administrative, judiciary and military maturity are capable of self-government. Germany recognizes the full independence of the Arab countries, or where this has not yet been attained, their right to it.

The Germans and the Arabs have common enemies in England and the Jews; and are united in the fight against them. Germany, traditionally friendly to the Arabs, and in accordance with the desires expressed to your private secretary, is ready to cooperate with you and to give you all possible military and financial help required by your preparations to fight against the British for the realization of your people's aspirations. In order to enable the Arabs to begin the necessary preparations for their

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27

HITLER'S PLEDGES FOR REVOLT AGAINST BRITISH

Geheim!

Abschrift Pol.VII 188 g.Rs.

Berlin, den März 1941.

Entwurf

einee dem Sekretär des Großmufti mitzugebenden Schreibens an diesen, zu unterzeichnen vom Staatssekretär des Auswärtigen Amts.

Eminenz,

Der Führer hat den Brief vom 20. Januar erhalten, den Sie ihm durch Vermittlung Ihres Privatsekretäre gesandt haben. Er hat von Ihren Ausführungen über den nationalen Kampf der Araber mit großem Interesse und großer Sympathie Kenntnis genommen und sich über die freundlichen Worte gefreut, die Sie im Namen dee arabischen Nationalismus und im eigenen Namen an eeine Adresse gerichtet haben. Er läßt Ihnen durch Vermittlung des Herrn Reicheaußenminietere von Ribbentrop seine Grüße und seinen Dank übermitteln und Ihnen weiteren Erfolg für die arabische Sache wünschen.

Ihr Privatsekretär hat hier die Besprechungen aufgenommen, die Sie in Ihrem Brief erwähnen. In Erfüllung des durch ihn übermittelten Wunsches nach Klarlegung der deutschen Politik gegenüber den Arabern bin ich ermächtigt, Ihnen Folgendes mitzuteilen:

Deutschland, das niemals arabische Gebiete in seinem Besitz gehabt hat, hat keine territorialen Ziele im arabischen Raume. Es ist der Ansicht, daß die Araber, ein altes Kulturvolk, dae seine Geeignetheit zur Verwaltungstätigkeit und seine militärischen Tugenden bewiesen hat, durchaus in der Lage sind, sich selbst zu regieren. Deutschland erkennt daher die volle Unabhängigkeit der arabischen Staaten, oder wo sie noch nicht erreicht ist, den Anspruch darauf an, sie zu erringen.

Deutsche...

Deutsche und Araber haben in den Engländern und Juden gemeinsame Feinde und sind in dem Kampf gegen diese verbunden. In seiner traditionellen Freundschaft für die Araber und entsprechend Ihrem durch Ihren Privatsekretär mitgeteilten Wunsch ist Deutschland gern bereit, mit den Arabern freundschaftlich zusammenzuarbeiten und ihnen, wenn sie zur Erreichung ihrer nationalen Ziele zum Kampf gegen England gezwungen sein werden, im Rahmen des Möglichen militärische und finanzielle Unterstützung zu gewähren. Um die Araber in ihren Vorbereitungen für einen etwaigen Kampf gegen England zu fördern, ist Deutschland ferner bereit, ihnen sofort Kriegsmaterial zu liefern, sofern ein Weg zu dessen Beförderung gefunden werden kann.

Zur weiteren Erörterung der Einzelheiten der beabsichtigten freundschaftlichen Zusammenarbeit darf ich Ihnen anheimstellen, Ihren Privatsekretär zurückzusenden oder, falls er verhindert sein sollte, einen anderen Unterhändler herzuschicken.

Ich bitte, dieses Schreiben geheim zu halten. Die Italienische Regierung ist über seinen Inhalt unterrichtet und stimmt ihm zu.

Ihr Privatsekretär wird, daran zweifele ich nicht, aus seinen Eindrücken in Deutschland bestätigen, daß der Sieg der Achsenmächte sicher und Englands Niederlage besiegelt ist.

Mit den besten Wünschen für Ihr persönliches Wohlergehen und für weitere Erfolge in Ihrem mutigen Eintreten für die arabische Sache bin ich

Eurer Eminenz

sehr ergebener

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future war against the British, Germany is prepared to deliver to you immediately military material, if the means for transporting this material can be found.

In order to further develop the details of our friendly cooperation, I would like you to send your private secretary back to us; or, if he is unavailable, another emissary.

I request you to keep the contents of this communication secret. The Italian Government has been informed of its contents and subscribes to them.

I am sure your private secretary will inform you of his impressions of Germany; i.e. that the victory of the Axis is certain and Britain's downfall assured.

With best wishes for your personal well-being and for the further success of your vigorous undertakings in behalf of the Arab cause, I remain, your Eminence,

Very Devotedly

Freiherr von Weizaecker

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German version in 71/1

29

ITALIANS PROMISE AID
IN REVOLT AGAINST BRITISH

(51120-21)

Il Ministro degli Affari Esteri Roma, 28 aprile 1942-XX

Eminenza,

in risposta alla lettera da Voi inviatami oggi insieme all'Eccellenza il Presidente del Consiglio Raschid Ali el Gailani e a conferma delle conversazioni avute con Voi, ho l'onore di comunicarVi quanto segue :

Il Governo italiano apprezza pienamente la fiducia riposta dal Popolo Arabo nelle Potenze dell'Asse e nei loro obiettivi e il suo intendimento di prendere parte alla lotta contro i comuni nemici fino alla vittoria finale. Esso ha piena comprensione per le aspirazioni nazionali, da Voi esposte, dei Paesi Arabi del Vicino Oriente che attualmente soffrono sotto l'oppressione inglese. Ho pertanto l'onore di assicurarVi, in pieno accordo col Governo germanico, che l'indipendenza e libertà dei Paesi Arabi che attualmente soffrono sotto l'oppressione britannica è anche obiettivo del Governo italiano.

L'Italia è perciò pronta ad accordare ai Paesi Arabi del Vicino Oriente che attualmente soffrono sotto l'oppressione britannica ogni possibile aiuto nella loro lotta di liberazione; a riconoscere la loro sovranità ed indipendenza; a consentire alla loro unione, qualora questa sia desiderata dagli interessati, come pure all'abolizione del Focolare Nazionale Ebraico in Palestina.

Resta inteso che il testo e il contenuto di questa lettera rimarranno assolutamente segreti, fino a che non sia disposto altrimenti di comune accordo.

Vogliate gradire, Eminenza, gli atti della mia alta considerazione.

Mussolini

Eminenza
Amin el Husseini
Gran Mufti di Palestina

ROMA

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PLEDGE ABOLITION OF JEWISH NATIONAL HOME

Ministry of Foreign Affairs Rome, April 28, 1942

Eminence:

In response to the letter sent today by you and by His Excellency, the President of the Council, Raschid Ali el Gailani, and in confirmation of the conversations with you, I have the honor to communicate the following:

The Italian Government fully appreciates the confidence placed by the Arab people in the Axis powers and in their objectives, as well as their intention of participating in the fight against the common enemy until final victory is achieved. This is in accord with the national aspirations, as conveyed by you, of the Arab countries of the Near East at present oppressed by the British. I have the honor to assure you, in full agreement with the German government, that the independence and freedom of the Arab countries, now suffering under British oppression, are also the objective of the Italian Government.

Italy is therefore ready to grant to the Arab countries in the Near East, now suffering under British oppression, every possible aid in their fight for liberation; to recognize their sovereignty and independence; to agree to their federation if this is desired by the interested parties; as well as to the abolition of the National Jewish Homeland in Palestine.

It is understood that the text and contents of this letter shall be held absolutely secret until such a time as we together decide otherwise.

Please accept, Eminence, the expression of my highest consideration.

Ciano

Eminence
Amin el Husseini
Grand Mufti of Palestine

ROME

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31

HITLER'S ORDER ON IRAQ REVOLT AND MIDDLE EAST CONQUEST

Sec.24-Gen/C-73

COPY OF TRANSLATION
FROM GERMAN (6 Sep. 1945)

S E C R E T

Fuehrer HQ 23 May 1941

22 copies
5th copy

The Fuehrer and Supreme Commander
of the Armed Forces
OKW/WF St/Dept.L (I Op.) no. 44772/41 (Secret)

Order No. 30

Middle East

1) The Arabian Freedom Movement in the Middle East is our natural ally against England. In this connection special importance is attached to the liberation of Iraq. It strengthens beyond the Iraq borders the forces in the Middle East hostile to England, disturbs English communications and ties down English troops as well as English shipping space at the cost of other theaters of war.

I have therefore decided to move forward in the Middle East by support of Iraq.

Whether and how the English position between the Mediterranean and Persian Gulf--in connection with an offensive against the Suez Canal--is to be later finally solved, is not up for decision until after Barbarossa.

2) In summary of my individual decisions I order for
Support of Iraq
the sending of a Military Mission
Auxiliary accomplishment by the Air Force,
Shipments of arms

3) The Military Mission (Code name: Sonderstab F) is under the Air Force General Felmy (pencil note: "There he is again!")

Their jobs are
a) To advise and support the Iraq Armed Forces,
b) As much as possible to produce military connections with forces hostile to England, even outside of Iraq,
c) to gain experiences and foundations for the German Armed Forces in this area.

The set-up corresponding to these jobs is regulated by the Chief of the High Command of the Armed Forces.

For the chain of command this is valid:

a) All members of the Armed Forces to be sent to Iraq are under the Chief of the Military Mission, except the Liaison Command Syria.

b) The Chief of the Military Mission is under the Chief of the High Command of the Armed Forces with the provision that orders and policy for flying units issue exclusively from the Commander-in-Chief

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of the Air Force. (pencil note in English: "Never mind! ")

c) The Chief of the Military Mission associates only with Military Service Offices of Iraq. Negotiations with the Iraq government in matters of the mission are carried on by the representative of the Foreign Office in Iraq.

In military orders which can have foreign political reactions, the Chief of the Military Mission has to get in advance permission from the representative of the Foreign Office.

d) The members of the Military Mission rank first as volunteers (after the manner of Condor Legion). They wear tropical uniform with Iraq badge. The latter are also to be carried by German aircraft.

4) Air Force
Its use, numerically to be limited, serves above and beyond mere effect of arms the purpose of strengthening self-confidence and will-to-resist of the Iraq armed forces and the people.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces determines the nature and extent of German intervention.

5) Shipment of Arms
The Chief of the High Command of the Armed Forces establishes the necessary orders (shipments from Syria on the basis of the agreement made with the French for this, and from Germany).

6) Guidance of Propaganda in the Middle East is the job of the Foreign Office, which for this purpose collaborates with the High Command of The Armed Forces (WF St/WPr). Basic thought of propaganda is:

> "The victory of the axis brings to countries of the Middle East liberation from the English yoke and thereby the right of self-determination. He who loves freedom, joins therefore the front against England".
> (Pencil note: "Syria excepted!")

Propaganda against the French position in Syria must not occur.

7) Insofar as members of the Italian Armed Forces are used in Iraq, collaboration with them is to be on the basis of the above order. Putting them under the Chief of the German Military Mission will be attempted.

Adolf Hitler
Attested:
(signature illegible)
Captain

Copy 1

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33

U.S. CONFIRMS ROLE OF MUFTI AS NAZI MIDDLE EAST LEADER

OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR PROSECUTION OF AXIS CRIMINALITY

No. 792 - PS

17 September 1945

Source of Original OKW Files, Flensburg

STAFF EVIDENCE ANALYSIS

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature Rough copy for a report for Admiral Canaris regarding the situation in the arab world and a possible revolt against England and France.

Date: Copy (x): Language German

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of 17 September 1945
Unknown, copy OCC files Nürnberg.

PERSONS OR ORGANIZATIONS IMPLICATED: OKW

REFERENCES TO INDEX HEADING:

1. AGGRESSIVE WAR, STATEMENTS AND PLANS.
2. FOREIGN PENETRATION: Fifth Column; Propaganda
3. WEHRMACHT: OKW.

LEADS: CANARIS, IBN SAUD, GRAND MUFTI.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

1. Only through the funds made available by Germany to the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem was it possible to carry out the revolt in Palestine. (Page 1).
2. Germany will keep up the connection with the Grand Mufti. Weapons will be stored for the Mufti with Ibn Saud in Arabia. (Page 2).
3. Ibn Saud himself has close connections with the Grand Mufti and the revolting circles in TransJordan. (Page 2).
4. To be able to carry out our work one of Germany's agents will be placed in Cairo (Page 3).
5. The document is undated but obviously written before the outbreak of the war in 1939. It is not signed.

Analyst Landmann

Doc. No. 792-PS

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A PAGE FROM THE MUFTI'S PAYROLL IN GERMANY

الأيضاحات	الأسم	المفردات		الأجمالي	
	السيد صبحي الدين نجد	٥٠٠			
	" جميل درويش	٤٠٠			
	" شمس الدين حمزة	٢٥٠			
	المجموع	١٢٥٠		١١٥٠	
	السيد الدكتور مصطفى الوكيل	٤٠٠			
	" موسى الحسيني	٧٠٠			
	" محمد حمايدي	٧٠٠			
	" ذو الكفل عبد اللطيف	٧٠٠			
	" سليم عبد الرحمن	٧٠٠			
	" محمود التميمي	٤٠٠			
	" خليل ابراهيم	٦٠٠			
	" اسحق الخندي	٧٠٠			
	" فوزي القطب	٤٠٠			
	" صفوة الحسيني	٤٠٠			
	" حسن ابو السعود	٤٠٠			
	" محمد العفيفي	٤٠٠			
	" محمد محمود درويش	٤٠٠			
	" عماد الدين عبد اللطيف	٧٠٠			
	" سليم الحسيني	٧٠٠			
	" شوقي عميرة	٥٠٠			
	" واصف كمال	٧٠٠			
	" اكرم الحوراني	٧٠٠			
	" محمد صبحي ابو غنيمة	٧٠٠		١٠٤٠٠	
	" روحي عبد الرحمن	٤٠٠		١٠٨٠٠	
	المجموع				

Rasem Khalidi and Wasef Kamil, both members of the Arab Higher Committee, received 700 Reichsmarks monthly.

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35

RASEM KHALIDI'S RECEIPTS IN PAYMENT OF SABOTAGE SERVICES RENDERED TO MUFTI AGAINST UNITED NATIONS

15/12/41

٤١/١٢/١٥
استلمت من حضرة صاحب السماحة
مبلغاً وقدره الف ومئتان
وعشرون مارك لحساب ذي
الكفل وعبد اللطيف الكيالي ونفقات
سفري ، وللبيان حررت هذه الوصاية
اسم الخالدي

I received from His Eminence the sum of one thousand six hundred and twenty Marks on account of Zu-El-Kifl* and Abdul Latif-El-Kayali and my travelling expenses.

For confirmation, I wrote this receipt.

(Signed) Rasem El Khalidi

*parachutist, engaged in sabotage; later captured by the British in Palestine.

THE ARAB OFFICE

The Grand Mufti

المكتب العربي
المفتي الأكبر

Marks No. 700

مارك عدد ٧٠٠
فقط - سبعمائة مارك لا غير
وصلني من صندوق المكتب العربي مبلغ ٧٠٠ مارك و ... /بفنيك
وذلك مخصصات شهر مايس ٩٤٥
وللبيان حرر ٢/٤/٩٤٥
اسم الخالدي
التوقيع
٢/٤/٤٥

Seven hundred marks only

Received from the treasurer of the Arab Office

The sum of 700 Marks -- pfennig

Allowances for the month of May 1945

In witness thereof I append my signature

this 2/4/1945

Serial No. 45/4//3/17

Signature

(Signed) Rasem El Khalidi

استلمت من صاحب السماحة المفتي
الاكبر مبلغ مئة دولار بواسطة
الاستاذ راسم الخالدي . وللبيان
حرر .
اثينا ٢٦/١١/٩٤٢
اذاعة العرب الاحرار

I received from His Eminence the Grand Mufti the sum of one hundred dollars through Mr. Rasem El Khalidi.

Athens, 26/11/1942

(signed) Saadi ~~(?)~~

The Arab Freedom Broadcasting Station

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Reference:- FO 371/61923

RECEIPT FROM JAMAL HUSSEINI FOUND IN THE

FINANCIAL FILE IN MUFTI'S OFFICE IN GERMANY

دينار عراقي
٦٥

وصلني من سماحة الحاج امين افندي الحسيني المبلغ المرقوم اعلاه وذلك عن
مستوى دينار عراقية وذلك اجرة بيت لسنة ١٩٣٩ - ١٩٤٠ وللبيان حرر
٢ كانون اول ١٩٣٩
جمال

وصلني ايضاً مبلغ اربعة عشر دينار عراقي وذلك اجرة البيت ايضاً لمدة
شهر واسبوع زيادة على السنة المذكورة اعلاه
جمال

Iraqi Dinars: 65

Received from His Excellency Haj Amin el Husseini the sum mentioned above, sixty-five Dinars, for rent of house 1939 - 1940. In witness whereof I append my signature.

(Signed) Jamal Husseini

December 2, 1939.

Received also fourteen Dinars for rent of the house for an additional period of one month and one week.

(Signed) Jamal Husseini

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37

BRITISH INTELLIGENCE REPORT ON DR. JAMALI,
IRAQ'S DELEGATE TO UN

Defence Security Office,
C.I.C.I., 'Iraq,
(Baghdad)

S.410/1.

11th April 1945.

A Short History of Enemy Subversive Activity
in 'Iraq 1935 - 1941

Introduction

History so often repeats itself that much can be learnt from the study of the past. Between the years 1933 and 1939, but six in all, Hitler built up Germany into a first class power, equipped her with the most formidable machinery of warfare and set out to conquer the world. In the meantime, as all the world knows, Great Britain found herself unprepared to meet the greatest onslaught of all time.

In 1937, Dr. Fadhil al Jamali, at that time Director-General of Education, visited Germany where he was accorded an official welcome and was lavishly entertained. On his return, Dr. Jamali was prevailed upon by the Germans to send an 'Iraqi delegation to the Nuremberg Rally of 1938. This was headed by Al Aqid (Colonel) Mahmoud Fadhil al Janabi, who was personally introduced to the Fuhrer. The effect of this meeting, together with the impressive marshal atmosphere of the Rally may, in some measure, account for the enthusiasm with which Janabi, on his return to 'Iraq, re-organised the 'Futuwa' (the 'Iraqi Youth M Movement) on lines similar to those of the Hitler 'Jugend'. The uniform especially designed and worn by the members of the delegation on the occasion of the Rally was later adopted by the 'Futuwa'.

What the Axis powers have done in the past other foreign powers with hostile intentions can do in the future unless the British continually watch and combat their subversive activity.

Major.
for Wing Commander,
Defence Security Officer.
(P.R.X. MACKICTT)

HKD&/JPB/H.

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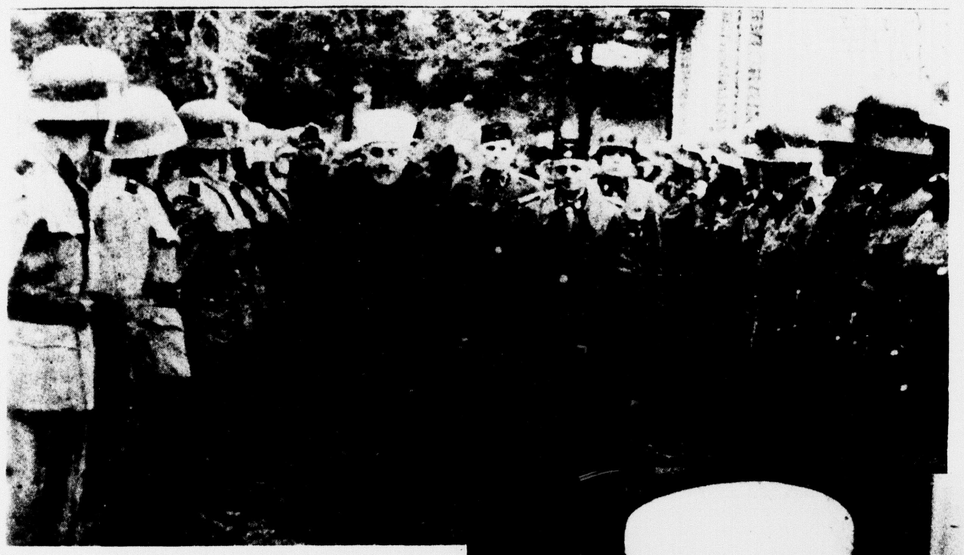
TURKESTAN, CAUCASIAN, AZERBIJAN, BOSNIAN QUISLINGS

Berliner Illustrierte Zeitung



The Mufti reviews the Bosnian Moslem troops; photograph published by the Berliner Illustrierte Zeitung.

The Mufti with Wali Kuyum Khan, Turkestan Quisling.

The Mufti and his Quislings identified in Arabic in the Mufti's own handwriting: Abbas Ali Bek of Azerbijan; the Mufti; von Heinisch, German Foreign Office official; Ali Khan Quan, representing Caucasian Quislings: Wali Kuyum Khan, Turkestan Quisling.

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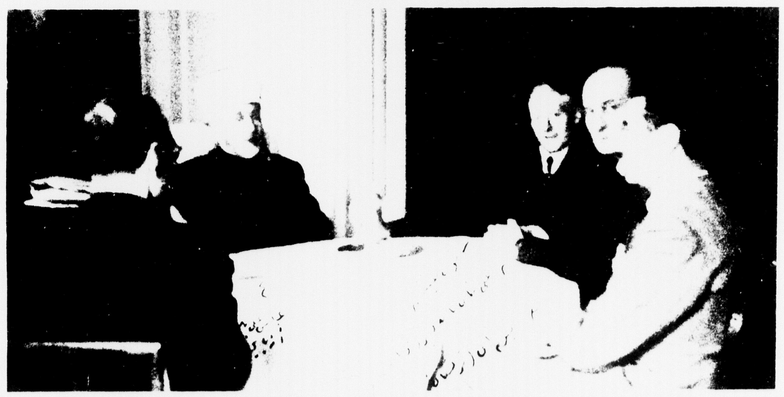
TURKESTAN, CAUCASIAN, AZERBIJAN, BOSNIAN QUISLINGS

The Mufti reviews the Bosnian Moslem troops; photograph published by the Berliner Illustrierte Zeitung.

The Mufti with Wali Kuyum Khan, Turkestan Quisling.



The Mufti and his Quislings identified in Arabic in the Mufti's own handwriting: Abbas Ali Bek of Azerbijan; the Mufti; von Heinisch, German Foreign Office official; Ali Khan Quan, representing Caucasian Quislings: Wali Kuyum Khan, Turkestan Quisling.

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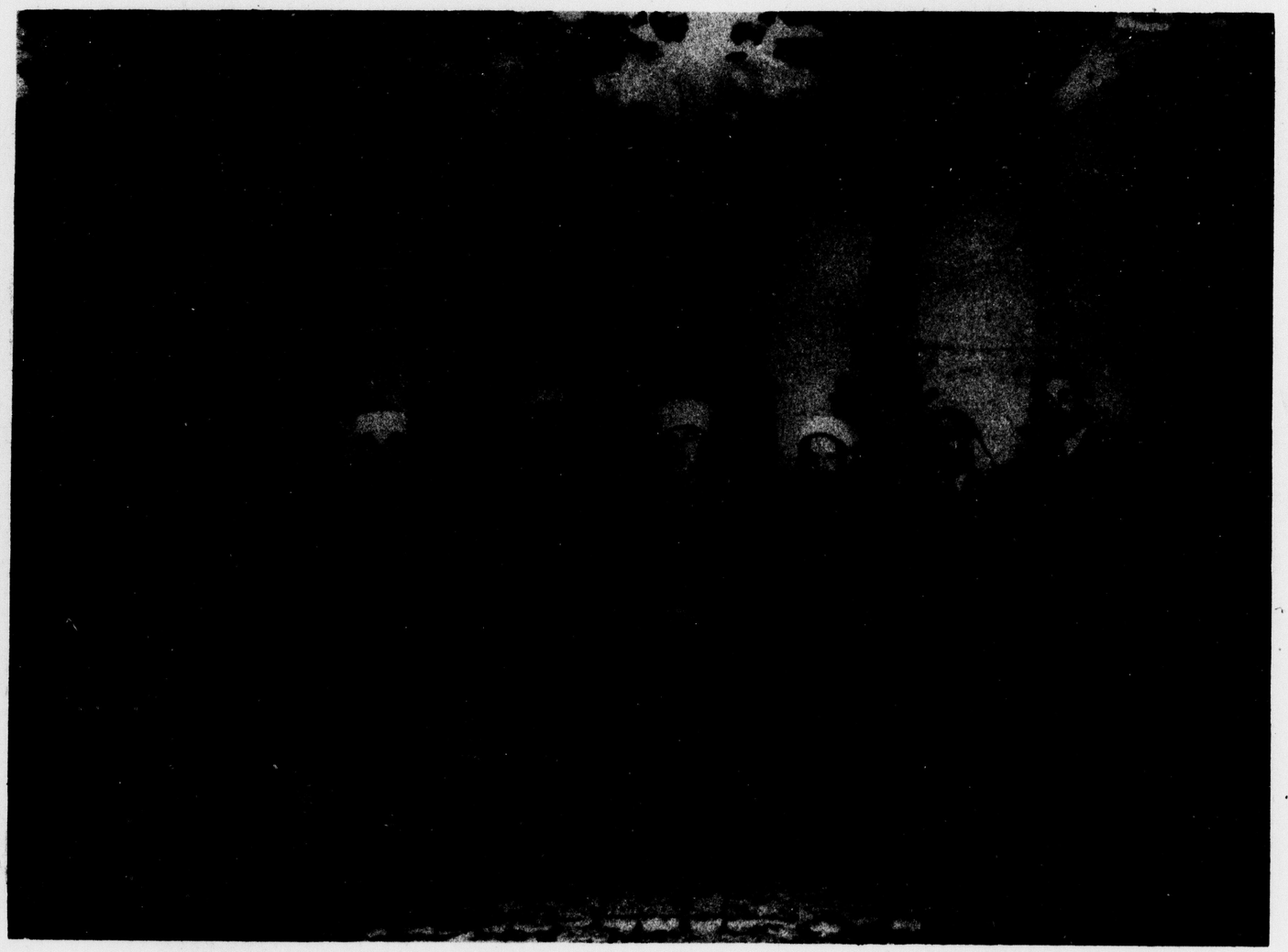
THE MUFTI AND HIS BALKAN MOSLEM SUPPORTERS



Mufti, and Wasef Kamal, second from right, during their visit to Jugoslavia, where they organized the Bosnian SS.

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Reference:- FO 371/ 61926

THE MUFTI AND HIS BALKAN MOSLEM SUPPORTERS

Mufti, and Wasef Kamal, second from right, during their visit to Jugoslavia, where they organized the Bosnian SS.

FO
371 61924

FROM THE GRAND MUFTI TO GENERAL OSHIMA

Der Großmufti von Palästina Bln.Zehlendorf, den 20.2.1943

An den Herrn

Botschafter General O s h i m a.

B e r l i n.

Euer Excellenz!

Habe von der Erklärung des Kaierlich-Japanischen Aussenministers im Unterhaus am 9.2.43 Kenntnis genommen, die eine sehr kluge und weise Politik gegenüber den Muslimen und Inder aufweist.

Ganz besonders freute es mich, dass wir in unser Unterredung vom 3.2. dieses Thema berührt haben. In der Anlage übergebe ich Ihnen ein Telegram mit der Bitte dasselbe an den Herrn Aussenminister Japans weiterleiten zu wollen.

In der Hoffnung, dass die freundschaftlichen Beziehungen zwischen Japan und der Islamischen Welt immer enger werden bleibe ich

mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung

A. H.

Bin. Zehlendorf, February 20, 1943

To Ambassador General O s h i m a

B e r l i n.

Your Excellency:

I have taken cognizance of the declaration of the Imperial Foreign Minister in the Lower House on February 9, 1943, which discloses a very high policy with respect to the Moslems and the Indians.

I am particularly happy that we had an opportunity to discuss this subject in our conversation of February 3. I allow myself to include with this note the text of the message to be forwarded to the Foreign Minister of Japan.

In the hope that the friendly relations between Japan and the Islamic world will ever become closer, I remain

with respectful esteem

A. H.

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THE THANKS OF JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO MUFTI FOR BROADCAST

JAPANISCHE BOTSCHAFT
BERLIN

Berlin, den 23.Februar 1943.

Euere Eminenz!

Für Ihren Brief vom 20.d.M. spreche ich Ihnen meinen herzlichsten Dank aus. Ich habe Ihrem Wunsche gern entsprochen und den Inhalt des Ihrem gefälligen Schreiben beigegebenen Briefes telegraphisch an den Herrn Aussenminister nach Tokio weitergeleitet.

Gleichzeitig beehre ich mich, Ihrem neulich durch Herrn Dr. Jandelli übermittelten Wunsche gemäss, in der Anlage eine deutsche Übersetzung der Erklärung zu überreichen, die der Herr Japanische Aussenminister am 9.Februar d.J. im Japanischen Abgeordnetenhause abgegeben hat, soweit sie sich mit der Frage der islamischen Welt beschäftigt.

Ich benutze diesen Anlass, um Euerer Eminenz die Versicherung meiner ausgezeichnetsten Hochachtung zum Ausdruck zu bringen.

Oshima
Japanischer Botschafter.

An
Seine Eminenz,
Herrn Grossmufti Muhamed Emin el Husseini,
Präsident d.Obersten arabischen Komitees,
B e r l i n -Zehlendorf.
Goethestr.31/33.

Embassy of Japan

Berlin

Berlin, February 23, 1943

Your Eminence,

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th of this month and to convey my warmest thanks. In accordance with your request I have cabled the contents of your communication to the Foreign Minister in Tokyo.

At the same time, learning through Dr. Jandelli of your interest in the statements made on February 9 by the Japanese Foreign Minister and the Japanese House of Deputies with respect to the Islamic world, I have the honor of sending you a translation of it.

I take this opportunity to express to Your Eminence my devoted feelings of esteem and respect.

Oshima
Ambassador of Japan

To His Eminence
the Grossmufti Muhamed Emin el Husseini
Chairman of the Highest Arab Committee.
Goethestrasse 31-33.
Berlin-Zehlendorff.

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Reference:- FO 371/ 61928

THE MUFTI'S DEAL WITH TOKYO FOR BROADCASTS

The Ambassador of Japan

Rome

Rome, February 17, 1942

Your Eminence:

It was a great pleasure for me to make your acquaintance.

I have informed my government of your ready consent to deliver several addresses to the Moslems of the South Pacific and India and I am glad to express to your Eminence the greatest thanks in advance on behalf of my government.

I will be most obliged if your Eminence would let me know the moment when you are ready to speak in order that I may request the Italian Ministry to send the necessary technical personnel for the impression of the records and to have the Ministry take all the required measures to secure the best transmission to Tokyo.

I would be equally happy to have the English and French translations of the broadcasts since it is the intention of the Japanese Government to follow each by a translation either in English or in Japanese.

In expressing again my most sincere thanks, I beg your Eminence to accept the homage of my highest and respectful esteem.

(Signed) Yoshiro ANDO

Counsellor of the Embassy

To His Eminence

The Grand Mufti of Jerusalem

Villa Colonna.

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Reference:- FO 371 / 61928

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AMBASSADE DU JAPON
ROME

Rome, 17 février 1942.

Eminence,

Ce fut un grand plaisir pour moi que d'avoir eu l'occasion de faire Votre connaissance.

Le prompt consentement de Son Eminence à prononcer quelques discours destinés aux Musulmans du Sud du Pacifique et des Indes a été communiqué au Gouvernement Japonais qui, d'avance, en remercie Votre Eminence.

Lorsque Votre Eminence sera prête à parler, je La prierais de bien vouloir m'avertir car je demanderai au Ministère italien compétent d'envoyer les techniciens chargés d'enregistrer sur disques la parole de Votre Eminence et, d'accord avec ce Ministère, nous prendrons les dispositions nécessaires afin que Ses discours soient radiodiffusés à Tokio.

Je serais également heureux si Votre Eminence voulait bien me communiquer la traduction, anglaise ou française, de Ses discours car l'intention du Gouvernement Japonais est de faire suivre chaque discours de sa traduction soit en anglais, soit en japonais.

En renouvelant à Votre Eminence mes remerciements, je La prie de bien vouloir agréer les assurances de ma considération la plus respectueusement dévouée.

Y. Ando
Yoshiro ANDO
Conseiller de l'Ambassade

A Son Eminence
Le Grand Mufti de Jérusalem
Villa Colonna.

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THE MUFTI WITH JAP AND ITALIAN AMBASSADORS

The Mufti and a Japanese Ambassador in Germany.

The Mufti and Dino Alfieri, then Italian Ambassador to Germany, in Berlin.

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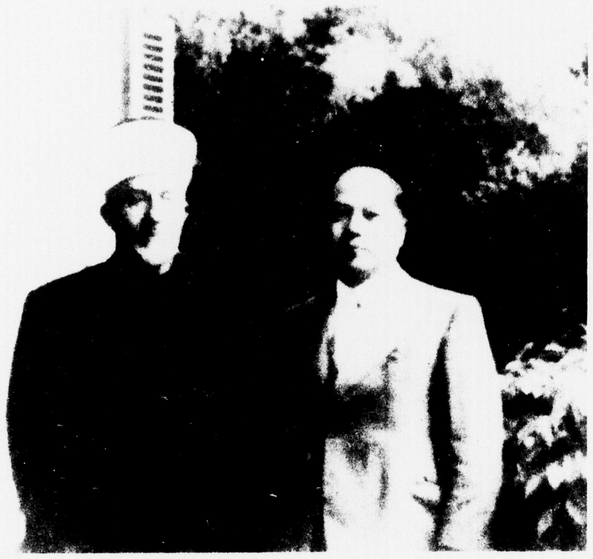
THE MUFTI WITH JAP AND ITALIAN AMBASSADORS



The Mufti and a Japanese Ambassador in Germany.

The Mufti and Dino Alfieri, then Italian Ambassador to Germany, in Berlin.

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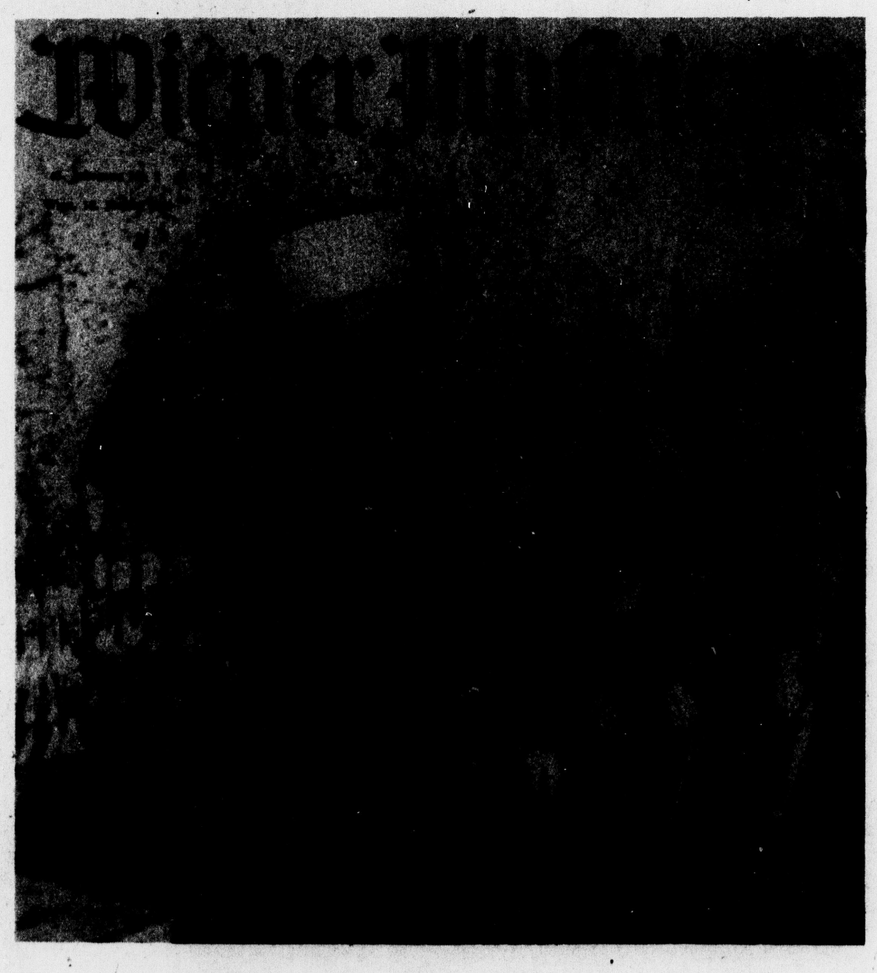
THE MUFTI AND BOSNIANS

The Mufti and high Bosnians, part of the Bosnian Quisling corps.



Another photograph of the Mufti reviewing Bosnian Moslem troops. Photograph published by the Wiener Illustrierte Zeitung.

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THE MUFTI AND BOSNIANS

The Mufti and high Bosnians, part of the Bosnian Quisling corps.

Another photograph of the Mufti reviewing Bosnian Moslem troops. Photograph published by the Wiener Illustrierte Zeitung.

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THE MUFTI TO THE MOSLEMS IN JAPAN AND THE FAR EAST

Das Arabische Büro

Der Großmufti

Telefon: Berlin 85 45 66
85 58 01

المكتب العربى

المفتى الاكبر

الى اخواننا المسلمين . في اليابان خاصة ومسلمي آسيا الشرقية عامة .

اقدم أخلص التعازى بفقد العالم الكبير والمجاهد الاسلامي الشهير صاحب السماحة المفتي عبد الرشيد ابراهيم البذى وردت الأنباء الأخيرة بوفاته . وان العالم الاسلامي ليشعر بالحزن والأسى لفقد هذا الشيخ الجليل الذى اشتهر في جميع الأقطار الاسلامية منذ زمن قديم بخدماته العظيمة في سبيل الاسلام ولمصلحة المسلمين التي كرس لها عمره الطويل باخلاص واستمرار . وقد وفق منذ ١٩٣٨ سنة بمساعدة الحكومة اليابانية الصديقة لتأسيس المعهد الاسلامي في طوكيو كرمز للصداقة الاسلامية اليابانية . وقد كانت خطة الفقيد الجليل المفتي عبد الرشيد ابراهيم دائما التعاون الجدى المخلص بين المسلمين واليابان . وعمل في سبيل هذه الغاية باخلاص واستمرار .

واني حين اقدم أخلص التعازى بوفاة فقيدنا الجليل . أرجو من القائمين بشؤون المعهد الاسلامي في طوكيو ومن زعماء المسلمين جميعا في آسيا الشرقية أن ينهجوا على خطته القويمة وان يعملوا جهدهم في سبيل غايته النبيلة وهي التعاون المخلص المستمر بين المسلمين واليابانيين لمصلحة الفريقين المشتركة . ولمكافحة الأعداء المشتركين بشجاعة وعناد واستمرار .

********** In sending my condolences on the occasion of the passing of the Mufti of Japan, I wish to appeal to the Moslem Institute of Tokyo and to all Moslem leaders in the Far East to follow the course of the late Mufti and by their devoted and consistent cooperation with the Japanese, for the benefit of both parties, to insure the fight against the common enemy with their force, vigor and determination.

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47

GENERAL WEYGAND TO THE MUFTI

COMMANDEMENT EN CHEF
DES FORCES FRANÇAISES
dans
L'ORIENT MÉDITERRANÉEN

LE GÉNÉRAL

S.P. 601, le 25 Septembre 1939

Eminence ,

La lettre par laquelle Votre Eminence a bien voulu m'exprimer Ses remerciements personnels et ceux des Membres du Haut-Comité Arabe pour l'hospitalité qui leur a été donnée par les autorités Françaises des Etats du Levant sous Mandat, m'a vivement touchée . J'ai été particulièrement sensible à l'allusion que Votre Eminence a faite de l'Esprit humanitaire de la France, qui demeure une des plus nobles traditions de mon Pays .

Votre Eminence a bien voulu m'assurer également du loyalisme des Arabes de Palestine; je tiens à Lui en exprimer toute ma gratitude .

Je prie Votre Eminence de bien vouloir agréer l'assurance de ma très haute considération .

Weygand

Son Eminence
MOHAMED AMINE EL HUSSEINI
Grand Mufti de Jérusalem
ZOUK (Liban)

S.P. 601, September 25, 1939

Eminence,

The letter in which Your Eminence has expressed to me his personal thanks and that of the members of the Arab Higher Committee for the hospitality extended to them by the French authorities in the Middle Eastern states under mandate has touched me deeply. I have been particularly moved by the allusion which Your Eminence has made to the humanitarian spirit of France which is one of the most noble traditions of my country.

Your Eminence has been good enough also to assure me of the loyalty of the Arabs in Palestine; for this I express to you all my gratitude.

I beg Your Eminence to accept the assurance of my highest consideration.

(signed) Weygand

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VICHY POLICE CHIEF AIDED MUFTI IN SYRIA

FC/DU

Le Directeur de la Sûreté Générale
aux Armées
Inspecteur Général des Polices
à
Monsieur le Chef du Cabinet Politique

J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre, ci-après, un état approximatif des frais que nécessite le transport à Bagdad de la voiture automobile du Mufti de Jérusalem Haj Amine el Husseini et des effets appartenant à ce dernier :

	P.L.S.
- 17 bidons d'essence - le bidon à 335 PLS =	5.695
- 1 bidon d'huile	300
- frais de garage à Damas	55
- entonnoir pour essence	100
- nourriture et logement de 2 inspecteurs à Damas	1.200
- provisions pour la route	1.000
- frais de séjour, de logement et d'indemnité pour 48 heures à Bagdad pour 2 inspecteurs	6.000
- retour de Bagdad à Beyrouth 2 Places	9.000
	23.350

soit 23351ivres L.S. 50 piastres

1. Colombani

Etat certifié conforme - Approuvé par - R. Corty
Beyrouth le 28 Mar. 1940

وصف ابنى المذكور اعلاه وقدره مائتان وثلاثة وثلاثون جنيه وخمسون قرشا
الطالب المذكور مالا ينبغى وجبت عرضا ١٩٤٠
الطالب

FRENCH POLICE CHIEF IN SYRIA ARRANGED TO TRANSPORT MUFTI'S BELONGINGS TO BAGDAD

Vichy Police Chief
Aided Mufti in Syria

FC/DU

March 12, 1940

The Chief of the Political Cabinet

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith an account of the approximate costs of transmitting the automobile and effects of the Mufti of Jerusalem to Bagdad:

	P.L.S.
17 tins of gasoline	5,695
1 tin of oil	300
Cost of garage at Damascus	55
Funnel for gasoline	100
Food and lodging for 2 inspectors at Damascus	1,200
Provisions en route	1,000
Cost of stay, lodging and reimbursement for 48 hours at Bagdad of 2 inspectors	6,000
2 tickets for return to Beyrouth	9,000
	23,350

(signed) Colombani

Colombani later joined Vichy.

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MUFTI'S FUNDS FROM

NAZIS IN TETUAN

Quittung

Bei dem Deutschen Konsulat in Tetuan sind, wie mir mitgeteilt wird, für mich folgende Spenden eingegangen:

49.969,15 Peseten	=	11.785,20 Reichsmark
200.679,00 Peseten	=	47.329,95 Reichsmark
250.648,15 Peseten	=	59.115,15 Reichsmark .

Für diesen Reichsmarkgegenwert habe ich heute von Herrn Gesandtschaftsrat Dr. Granow in Rom den Betrag von

34.773.— $ in Noten

(Vierunddreissigtausendsiebenhundertunddreiundsiebzig) empfangen. Dies bestätigt hiermit

in Rom am 19. März 1942

A. H.

Amin el Husseini

Grossmufti von Palästina

Translation

At the German Consulate in Tetuan, as I have been informed, the following sums have been credited to me:

49,969,15 Pesetas	=	11,785,20 Reichsmark
200,679,00 Pesetas	=	47,329,59 Reichsmark
250,648,15 Pesetas	=	59,115,15 Reichsmark

For these Reichsmarks I have today obtained from Consular Counsellor Dr. Granow in Rome the sum of $34,773 in bills.

Rome, March 19, 1942

A. H.

Amin el Husseini
Grandmufti of Palestine

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TURKESTAN QUISLING TO THE MUFTI

اللجنة القومية المتحدة
لتركستان
الرئيس قيوم خان

برلين ٤/٨/٤٤

الى سماحة مفتي فلسطين الأكبر
اوبين
كام شتراسي ١٦٧

يا صاحب السماحة !
اسمح لنفسي ان ارسل لكم شارة
جنودنا التركستانيين « نحن التركستانيين نعرف
الله »
وانني دوماً مع فائق الاحترام
لكم
قيوم خان

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته
اعلم وصولكم بشكر الجزيل على كلمات تراجنود التركستانيين المكتوب
عليه نحن نعرفالله . فان شعب الذين يعرفالله هو بلاشك مساعدون
بحمد الله رب العالم على استقلال وحفظ دينهم وبلادهم
مع فائق الاحترام

The United National Committee for Turkestan
Chairman: Kuyum Khan

Berlin, 4/8/44

To His Eminence the Grand Mufti of Palestine
Oybin
Kamm Strasse 167

Your Eminence!

I take the liberty of sending you a badge of our Turkestan soldiers carrying the words, "We Turkestans know God."

I remain ever with highest respect

Your

(signed) Kuyum Khan

<u>Draft of reply in Mufti's handwriting</u>

Peace and greetings. Confirm receipt of letter, thank for badge of Turkestan soldiers on which is inscribed "We Know God." The Moslems who know God well will no doubt be helped by Allah to achieve their independence and preserve their religion and country.

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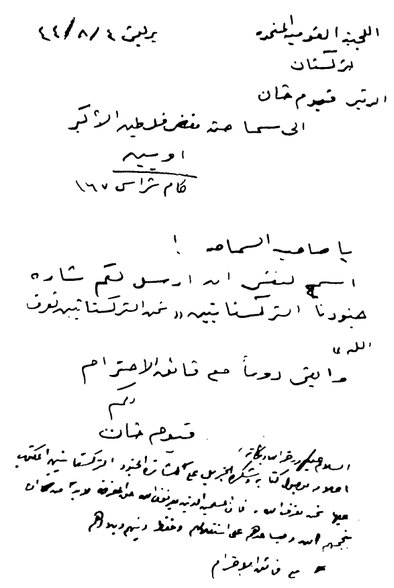
TURKESTAN QUISLING TO THE MUFTI



The United National Committee for Turkestan
Chairman: Kuyum Khan

Berlin, 4/8/44

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Oybin
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Draft of reply in Mufti's handwriting

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THE MUFTI'S BID FOR INDIAN MOSLEM AID

Copy of the letter from Palestine to Mr. M.A.Jinnah

Bagdad, 22 Moharrem 1359
3/2/1940

To His Excellency Mr. Mohammed
Ali Jinnah,
President of All-India Muslim
League, Bombay.

The Supreme Arab Committee of Palestine have the honour to communicate to you their fears of the present situation of the Palestinean Arab nation which is now being submitted to a rigorous and severe measure which tends finally to annihilate the best elements in it. Hundreds of men, although peace and security have been established since the declaration of the war, thanks to the efforts of the leaders who thought to pursue the policy of friendship with the democracies adopted by surrounding Arab Govts. have been under trial. Still the Palestinean Government is sending Palestinean Arabs in hundreds to military courts where many of whom are being condemned to death in many cases for trivials, though the Palestine Arabs, as you know, have done nothing besides defending their own country which is being obviously invaded and doing their religious duty towards the Muslim Holy Places, which are scattered all over Palestine. These capital punishments are responsible for the lives of not less than 150 Moslems. In Ramadan last, the British Authorities have executed twelve martyres in Palestine. ~~there are the~~ among those who were recently condemned to death and executed there are the following martyrs:

1. Khalil Abou Leben, Arab merchant in Yaffa executed 30/12/39
2. Ahmed El Faris from Um el Fahm village 15/12/39
3. Yusuf Mohammed Abdul Yabir from Anata 15/12/39
4. Ali Asad Khalil Abou Sureysir from Yebid 18/1/40
5. Mohammed Abdul Kerim El Sheick from Haifa 18/1/40
6. Nayif Mahmoud Abou Omar El Halbouni from Bisan village executed 18/1/40
7. Ahmed Kess Kessab El Faraj, from Bisan 18/1/40
8. Sheick Mahmoud Ahmed Gazal from Azzoun 25/1/40
9. Asad El Cartir from Lidda 31/1/40
10. Abdulrahim Abdul Yawad from Bisan condemned 25/1/40

Twelve other persons have been condemned to death and await their execution: namely

1. Ali Abdullah Shahin from Lidda Cnd. 29/1/40
2. Ali Saad Ridwan El Salihi from Lidda "
3. Abdullatif Shoukukani from Lidda "
4. Ahmed El Asad Abou Sharkiyye from Gett 3/2/40
5. Mohammed El Zeidan from Gett "
6. Yabar Huseyn El Ali from Gett "
7. Mohammed Ahmed El Said from Gett 3/2/40
8. Mahmoud El Zeyn from Lidda 5/2/40
9. Mohammed Hamid Abou Arab from Lidda "
10. Abdul Muti Abou Sherif from Lidda "
11. Abdul Kader El Rayi from El Magaz "
12. Mohammed Yusuf Suleyman from Callouza "

The military courts are still continuing this policy of extirpation. Those who are not being condemned to death are condemned to severelylong term's imprisonment the number of whom has become now exceedingly great. Many arestill now under trial and many areawaiting their execution.

In these circumstances and after repeated appeals to the British Government without avail, we turn our faces to you, after God, to render whatever assistance available to you, so that this courageous small people of Palestine should not perish. We have great hopes that with the distinguished position you possess now, your ~~work~~ word amongst the authorities will have its greatinfluence. Could we relyupon this word to be kindly used for the deliverance of our people.

(Sd) Mufti.

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LORD LINLITHGOW ATTACKS MUFTI

Copy of the letter from the Viceroy of India dated Simla the 27th June 1940 to Mr. M.A.Jinnah.

Dear Mr. Jinnah,

You will remember that you wrote to me on the 19th May to send me a copy of a letter which you had received from the Mufti of Palestine on which you asked my consideration. I am sorry not to have been able to let you have an earlier answer but as you will understand I have had to ascertain the position from H.M.G.

2. I should, I think, make it clear in the first place that H.M.G. have no relations with the Mufti, who will not be permitted to return to Palestine, and that the answer which follows is accordingly made in confidence and should not be passed on to the Mufti.

3. The Mufti has throughout his career shown himself to be unalterably opposed to British Administration in Palestine. He must, I fear, be regarded as primarily responsible for the recent campaign of assassination and terrorism and in spite of notable efforts made to meet Arab claims by the policy set out in the White Paper he has in no degree modified his attitude, but, on the contrary, has, under enemy influence, become the focus of hostile activity and intrigue in the Middle East against the British Government and the Allied cause.

4. In these circumstances you will no doubt accept with great reserve statements emanating from such a source. The fact is that the publication of the White Paper produced an immediate detente in Palestine, since Arabs realised that it went far to meet their claims, and, with the outbreak of the war, which was the occasion for widespread demonstrations of support for the Allied cause from the Arab community, progress towards the restoration of normal conditions in the country has been continuous. So great indeed has been the improvement in the situation that the military authorities in Palestine have been able to review sentences for offences committed during the disturbances and to release many who had been placed under detention. As recently as June 15th, you will be glad to know, the Emergency Regulations were amended to provide that military courts should not have power to impose death sentences, and to remove from their competence any case in which the offence had been committed before that date. It is hoped that circumstances will permit of further gradual relaxation of the drastic measures imposed during the disturbances.

5. Finally, I would invite your attention to the measures so far taken to implement the policy laid down in the White Paper of May 1939, viz., regulation of Jewish immigration since April 1940, in accordance with the provisions of the White Paper, and the enactment of legislation 1st February, with which you will be familiar from the references in the public press, and which was embodied in Command Paper 6180 controlling the transfer of land in the interests of Arab agriculturists. You may rest assured that every consideration has been and will continue to be given by H.M.G. to legitimate Arab claims.

Yours sincerely
(sd) Linlithgow.

Copy of the letter from Mr. M.A.Jinnah dated Simla the 28th June 1940 to the Viceroy of India.

Dear Lord Linlithgow,

I have received your letter of the 27th June 1940 giving me the detailed account of the position in Palestine. I need hardly say that I am most grateful to you for this and I will go through this and communicate with you further in the matter if necessary.

Yours sincerely,

(sd) M.A.Jinnah

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INDIAN MOSLEMS SEND RELIEF

Mount Pleasant Road,
Malabar Hill,
Bombay.

12th September 1940.

Your Excellency,

I had received a letter from the Supreme Arab Council of Palastine dated the 3rd Feb. 1940 and also we have been following the developments that have been taking place. The All India Muslim League has pressed from time to time that the Arab national demands should be conceded by His Majesty's Govt. and representations - have been made by me to His Excellency the Viceroy of India with a request to convey the feelings of Muslim India to His Majesty's Govt. The Viceroy wrote to me on the 27th of June a letter, copy of which I am annexing herewith, together with the copies of my reply to him and of the letter that I originally received from Palastine, which may be communicated to the leaders of Palastine Arabs.

Besides a Fund Committee was appointed by the All-India - Muslim League for the purpose of collecting funds to help by way of relief to those who have suffered and are suffering and we have been able to collect £500/-. I am sending you a draft for the amount, endorsed in favour of the Foreign Minister Iraq Govt. as a token, however small of our good will for our Arab brothren as our contribution towards relief to those who deserve help in the name of humanity.

Please therefore request your Minister to see that the money is utilised by proper authority and for a definite purpose referred to above.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- M.A.Jinnah.

His Excellency
Consul General for Iraq Government.

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IRAQ CONSULATE TRANSMITS JINNAH'S LETTER TO MUFTI

ROYAL CONSULATE GENERAL
FOR IRAQ
Bombay.

No. 1[illegible]
Date

القنصلية الملكية العراقية العامة
بومبي

الرقم ١ / ٢٦ / ٦٥
التاريخ ١٥ ايلول ١٩٤٠

(سري للغاية)

وزارة الخارجية

الموضوع — القضية الفلسطينية والتبرع لمنكوبيها

اشارة الى كتابكم المرقم ١٢٧/١٢٧/٥٠٠/٢٨ والمؤرخ في ١٨/٣/١٩٤٠ والحاقا بكتابنا المرقم ١/١/٢٥٥/٢٩ والمؤرخ في ٣/٤/١٩٤٠

لقد زارنا يوم ١٢ الجاري المستر محمد علي جناح وسلمنا صور الكتب التي تبودلت بينه وبين نائب الملك حول القضية الفلسطينية مع ورقة حوالة بمبلغ ٥٠٠ باونا مسحوبة على البنك الشاهنشاهي الايراني في بغداد ومظهرة لامر وزير خارجية العراق عن تبرعات مسلمي الهند الى منكوبي فلسطين (التي سبق ذكرها في كتاب قنصلية كراتشي المرقم ٢٨٨/١/١١ والمؤرخ في ٢٩/٥/١٩٤٠ المرسلة صورته اليكم) مع كتاب موجه الينا يبين فيه غرض التبرع . وتجدون في طيه صور الكتب المشار اليها اعلاه .

القنصل العام

المرفقات

١ — صورة كتاب من المستر محمد علي جناح الى القنصل العراقي العام في بومبي
٢ — صورة كتاب نائب الملك الى المستر محمد علي جناح .
٣ — صورة كتاب المستر محمد علي جناح الى نائب الملك .
٤ — حوالة بمبلغ ٥٠٠ باون لامر وزير خارجية العراق .
٥ — صورة كتاب من مفتي فلسطين الى مستر محمد علي جناح .

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MUFTI'S DRAFT FOR A GERMAN PRO-ARAB DECLARATION

September 28, 1941

١ . — الموافقة على انشاء دولة عربية مستقلة ذات سيادة تامة داخلية وخارجية تتألف من :
أ . — المملكة العراقية الحرة . ب . — جميع البلاد السورية المحتوية سورية ولبنان وفلسطين وشرق الأردن .
ج . — الامارات العربية الواقعة تحت النفوذ البريطاني .

٢ . — تبادر هذه الدولة فور توقيع المعاهدة والاعتراف بالحكومة العراقية الكيلانية ممثلة لها وتتخذ الحكومة المشار اليها مركزها في مكان تختاره

٣ . — يتعاون الفريقان في تحرير أجزاء هذه الدولة كلها ويقوم الفريق الثاني بتسليح الفريق الأول وتحويله لهذه الغاية .

٤ . — تنضم الدولة العربية الى الميثاق الثلاثي ويكون لها مندوبون في اللجان والأبحاث المتعلقة بعمالها وبلادها وبما يحاذيها .

٥ . — تمثل الدولة العربية في مؤتمر الصلح وتشترك في مذاكراته ومقرراته .

٦ . — تأييد الاعتراف باستقلال الدولة العربية المذكورة والموافقة على انضمامها الى الدولة العربية او تكوين اتحاد عربي .

٧ . — الموافقة على الغاء الوطن القومي اليهودي في فلسطين والقضاء على جميع آثاره ونتائجه .

٨ . — اشتراك مندوب ألمانيا في توقيع هذه المعاهدة وتأييدها .

٩ . — تتعهد ألمانيا وحلفاؤها بمساعدة الدولة العربية في الحصول على تعويضات مالية من بريطانيا وفرنسا لقاء الخسائر التي لحقت بالعراق وسورية وفلسطين من تينك الدولتين .

١٠ . — يتعهد الفريق الثاني بمساعدة الفريق الأول بمطلبه باعطائه ما يحتاج اليه من سلاح وعتاد وغيره بعد تحرير بلاد الفريق الأول .

١١ . — اذا انتهت الحرب بقبول الفرنسيين جميع المطالب المذكورة اعلاه الفريق الثاني تأمين استقلال الدولة المذكورة كما في المادة الأولى .

٢٨ ايلول ١٩٤١ — ٥ رمضان ١٣٦٠

Fifteen different drafts were submitted by the Mufti to the Germans and Italians in the hope of securing a declaration of Arab independence and a Pan Arabic Federation with himself as the head.

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Reference:- FO 371 / 61926

71 (50794 — 96)

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German text

PROPOSED DRAFT OF AN OFFICIAL DECLARATION BY GERMANY AND ITALY WITH RESPECT TO THE ARAB COUNTRIES

Draft Found Among the Official Papers of the Mufti in Germany; Notations in Arabic in the Mufti's Handwriting in the French Text

Germany and Italy officially declare their policy to the Arab countries as follows, and undertake to orient their action to achieve this policy:

(1) Germany and Italy recognize the complete independence of the Arab states already independent: Iraq, Egypt, Sudan, Saudi Arabia and Yemen.

(2) Germany and Italy also recognize the independence of the Arab countries now under the British mandate, such as Palestine and Transjordan, or present colonies under British protection, such as Koweit, Dobay, Oman Hadramout.

(3) Germany and Italy declare they have no objection to action by Syria and Lebanon to obtain complete independence.

(4) The Axis powers declare null and void the reservations by England with respect to the independence of Egypt and the Sudan. Italy reserves to herself the right to render secure her imperial communications through the Sudan by agreement with Egypt.

(5) Germany and Italy will not interpose any juridical objections to the complete independence of the Arab countries such as is interposed by the mandate system, a hypercritical invention of the League of Nations and of the democracies in order to camouflage their imperial ambitions.

(6) Germany and Italy recognize the right of the Arab countries to establish their national unity through one or more federations in accordance with their own interests and wishes. The governments of the Axis will interpose no objections to the Arab countries in their efforts to carry out a program aimed at securing their national unity.

(7) Germany and Italy recognize the illegality of the 'Jewish Home in Palestine.' They accord to Palestine and to other Arab countries the right to resolve the problem of the Jewish elements in Palestine and other Arab countries in accordance with the interests of the Arabs, and by the same method that the question is now being settled in the Axis countries. Under this agreement no Jewish immigration into the Arab countries should be permitted.

(8) Germany and Italy demand nothing better than to see the whole Arab nation enjoying a great prosperity and assuming an historical and natural role in vital and legitimate frontiers. They hope for a new and better order in the world and for economic cooperation with the Axis parties on the basis of reciprocal interest. They ask of the Arab countries that in Palestine and elsewhere the status quo be respected of the Christian missions and churches and to assure to them the free exercise of their religions, as well as the unhampered activity of their social welfare institutions, such as hospitals, orphanages, and refuges for the blind.

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PROPOSED DRAFT DECLARATION BY ITALY AND GERMANY

Déclaration officielle de l'Allemagne et de l'Italie concernant les Pays Arabes.

L'Allemagne et l'Italie déclarent officiellement comme suit leur politique définitive concernant les Pays Arabes et s'engagent à respecter cette politique:

1°) L'Allemagne et l'Italie reconnaissent l'indépendance complète des Pays Arabes déjà indépendants tels que l'Irak, l'Egypte et le Soudan, le Royaume Sécoudiste et le Yémen.

2°) L'Allemagne et l'Italie reconnaissent aussi l'indépendance des Pays Arabes sous mandat anglais (Palestine et Transjordanie) ou simplement colonies ou sous protectorat britanniques (Koweit, Dobay, Oman Hadramout).

3°) L'Allemagne et l'Italie déclarent n'avoir aucune objection à ce que la Syrie et le Liban obtiennent leur indépendance complète.

4°) Les Puissances de l'Axe déclarent nulles et non avenues les réserves faites par l'Angleterre contre l'indépendance de l'Egypte et du Soudan. L'Italie se réserve seulement le droit d'assurer ses communications impériales à travers le Soudan parmi les points vitaux de son empire colonial, ceci d'ailleurs de concert avec l'Egypte.

5°) L'Allemagne et l'Italie ne se serviront d'aucun moyen juridique ou autre, à faire prévaloir contre l'indépendance complète des Pays Arabes, moyens tels que le système de Mandat inventé hypocritement par la Société des Nations et les Démocraties pour camoufler leurs appétits impérialistes.

6°)

6°) L'Allemagne et l'Italie reconnaissent aux Pays Arabes le droit de former leur unité nationale sous la forme d'une ou de plusieurs fédérations, selon leurs propres desiderata et de la manière qu'ils l'entendent. Les gouvernements de l'Axe ne mettront aucun obstacle à l'accomplissement du programme national arabe concernant l'unité.

7°) L'Allemagne et l'Italie reconnaissent l'illégalité du „Jewish National Home" en Palestine. Elles reconnaissent à la Palestine et aux autres Pays Arabes le droit de résoudre la question des éléments juifs en Palestine et dans les autres Pays Arabes selon l'intérêt national arabe de la même manière qu'était résolue cette question dans les pays de l'Axe. Il s'en suit aussi qu'aucune immigration juive ne sera permise dans les Pays Arabes.

8°) L'Allemagne et l'Italie ne demandent pas mieux que de voir toute la Nation Arabe jouir d'une grande prospérité et prendre sa place historique et naturelle dans son espace vital légitime, ceci pour un nouvel ordre meilleur dans le monde et pour une coopération économique avec les Puissances de l'Axe sur la base d'intérêts réciproques. Elles demandent aux Pays Arabes que le statu-quo soit respecté en Palestine comme ailleurs, en tout ce qui concerne la propriété des églises et missions chrétiennes et aussi l'exercice de leur culte religieux et de l'activité de bienfaisance (hôpitaux, orphélinats, asiles d'aveugles).

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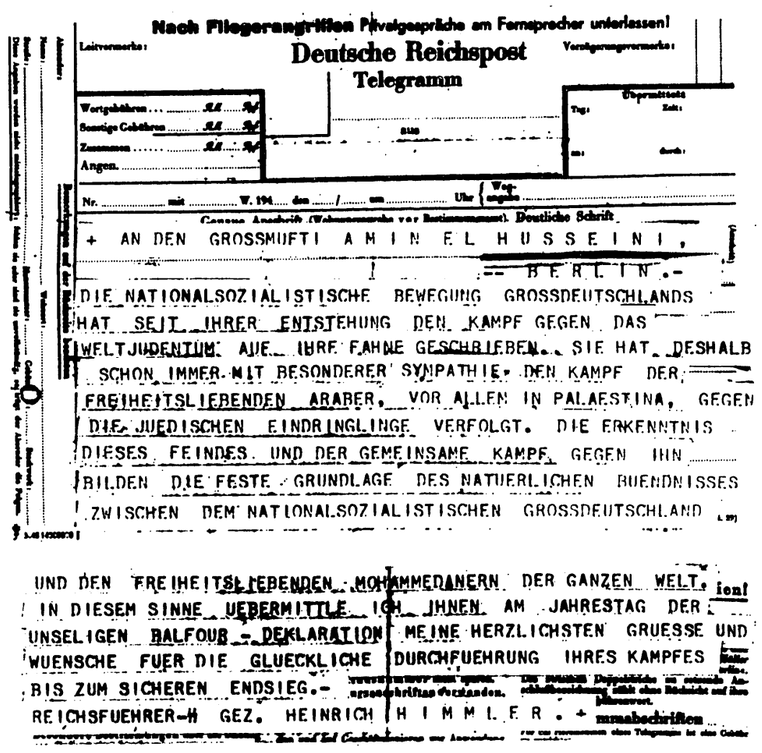
HIMMLER TO THE MUFTI



Nach Fliegerangriffen Privatgespräche am Fernsprecher unterlassen!

Deutsche Reichspost
Telegramm

+ AN DEN GROSSMUFTI A M I N E L H U S S E I N I ,
= B E R L I N .-

DIE NATIONALSOZIALISTISCHE BEWEGUNG GROSSDEUTSCHLANDS
HAT SEIT IHRER ENTSTEHUNG DEN KAMPF GEGEN DAS
WELTJUDENTUM AUF IHRE FAHNE GESCHRIEBEN. SIE HAT DESHALB
SCHON IMMER MIT BESONDERER SYMPATHIE DEN KAMPF DER
FREIHEITSLIEBENDEN ARABER, VOR ALLEN IN PALAESTINA, GEGEN
DIE JUEDISCHEN EINDRINGLINGE VERFOLGT. DIE ERKENNTNIS
DIESES FEINDES UND DER GEMEINSAME KAMPF GEGEN IHN
BILDEN DIE FESTE GRUNDLAGE DES NATUERLICHEN BUENDNISSES
ZWISCHEN DEM NATIONALSOZIALISTISCHEN GROSSDEUTSCHLAND
UND DEN FREIHEITSLIEBENDEN MOHAMMEDANERN DER GANZEN WELT.
IN DIESEM SINNE UEBERMITTLE ICH IHNEN AM JAHRESTAG DER
UNSELIGEN BALFOUR - DEKLARATION MEINE HERZLICHSTEN GRUESSE UND
WUENSCHE FUER DIE GLUECKLICHE DURCHFUEHRUNG IHRES KAMPFES
BIS ZUM SICHEREN ENDSIEG.-
REICHSFUEHRER-SS GEZ. HEINRICH H I M M L E R . +

On November 2, 1943, Heinrich Himmler had delivered by messenger the following message of greeting to an anti-Balfour Declaration meeting:

"To the Grand Mufti:

"The National Socialist Movement of Greater Germany has, since its beginning, inscribed upon its flag the fight against world Jewry. It has, therefore, followed with particular sympathy the struggle of the freedom-loving Arabians, especially in Palestine, against the Jewish interlopers. It is in the recognition of this enemy and of the common struggle against him that lies the firm foundation of the natural alliance that exists between National-Socialist-Greater Germany and the freedom-loving Moslems of the whole world. In this spirit I am sending you on the anniversary of the infamous Balfour Declaration my hearty greetings and wishes for the successful pursuit of your struggle until the certain final victory.'

Signed: Reichsfuehrer-S.S. Heinrich Himmler

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THE MUFTI PROPOSES AN ARAB LEGION TO HIMMLER

Berlin, October 3, 1944

To the

Reichsfuehrer and Reichsminister

H. H i m m l e r

Headquarters of the Fuehrer.

Reichsfuehrer!

I permit myself to call to your attention the renewal of the dangerous demands of the Jews, with the support of the Allies, for the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine, as well as the approval given by the British government to the establishment of a Jewish military unit to fight against Germany with a view to thus winning title to such a state. According to the last speech of Churchill in the House of Commons on September 28, 1944, the British government has declared itself ready to establish such a military unit and to provide for its training and arming.

This declaration on the part of the British government has produced the worst possible reaction in all the Arab-Islamic countries. I therefore propose that as a challenge to this act there should be announced the establishment of an Arab-Islamic army in Germany. This army should be established by Arab and Islamic volunteers and should be merged with the Arab-Islamic units already in existence. The German government should declare its readiness to train and arm such an army. Thus it would level a severe blow against the British plan and increase the number of fighters for a greater Germany.

I am convinced that the establishment of such an army and announcement of its purpose would have the most favorable repercussions in the Arab-Islamic countries. I therefore beg you to consider the possibility of making such an announcement on November 2, 1944. It would thus appear on the anniversary of the infamous Balfour Declaration pledging the establishment of the so-called Jewish National Home in 1917, and on the anniversary of the pledge of 1943 by the Foreign Minister of the Reich to destroy the so-called Jewish National Home.

Accept Reichsfuehrer the expression of my highest esteem

Yours.

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Berlin, den 3.10.1944

An den

Reichsführer SS und Reichsinnenminister

H. H i m m l e r.

Führerhauptquartier.

Reichsführer!

Anlässlich de Verstärkung der gefährlichen jüdischen Forderung im Sinne der Gründung eines jüdischen Nationalstaates im Nahen Orient mit Hilfe der Alliierten, dann die Zustimmung der englischen Regierung eine jüdische militärische Einheit in Palästina ale Grundlage für diesen jüdischen Staat zu bilden; diese Einheit soll sich auch an dem Kampf gegen Deutschland, und während dessen Besetzung beteiligen, wie dies Churchill in seiner letzten Unterhausrede am 28.9.1944 erklärt hatte. Die englische Regierung hat sich bereit erklärt, diese Einheit auszubilden, und sie mit modernen Waffen auszurüsten.

Da diese Nachricht ein sehr schlechtes Echo in den arabisch-islamischen Ländern hervorgerufen hat, schlage ich als Antwort, die Aufstellung einer arabisch-islamischen Armee in Deutschland vor. Diese Armee soll aus freiwilligen Arabern und Moslimen aufgestellt, und mit den bereits bestehenden arabisch-islamischen Einheiten vereinigt werden. Die deutsche Reichsregierung müsste sich für die Ausbildung und Ausrüstung dieser Armee bereit erklären. Die Armee wird dann die jüdisch-englischen Pläne vereiteln, und sich an dem gemein-

samen Kampf an der Seite des Grossdeutschen Reichs beteiligen. Ich bin überzeugt, dass die Aufstellung einer solchen Armee, und die Veröffentlichung einer solchen Nachricht, ein sehr starkes Echo in den arabisch-islamischen Ländern hervorrufen. Ich möchte Sie, Reichsführer, daher bitten eine solche Erklärung seitens der deutschen Reichsregierung am 2. November 1944 zu erwirken. An dem Tag, an dem die berüchtigte Balfour Erklärung, mit der Gründung des sogenannten jüdischen National Heimes im Jahre 1917 abgegeben wurde, am Tage, an dem der Reichsminister des Aeusseren seine Erklärung über die Vernichtung des sogenannten jüdischen National Heimes 1943 abgegeben hat.

Genehmigen Sie, Reichsführer, den Ausdruck meiner vorzüglichen Hochachtung!

Ihr

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RIBBENTROP PROMISES MUFTI TO DESTROY JEWISH NATIONAL HOME

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Berlin, April 28, 1942

Your Eminence:

In response to your letter and to the accompanying communication of His Excellency, Prime Minister Raschid Ali El Gailani, and confirming the terms of our conversation, I have the honour to inform you:

The German Government appreciates fully the confidence of the Arab peoples in the Axis Powers in their aims and in their determination to conduct the fight against the common enemy until victory is achieved. The German Government has the greatest understanding for the national aspirations of the Arab countries as have been expressed by you both and the greatest sympathy for the sufferings of your peoples under British oppression.

I have therefore the honour to assure you, in complete agreement with the Italian Government, that the independence and freedom of the suffering Arab countries presently subjected to British oppression, is also one of the aims of the German Government.

Germany is consequently ready to give all her support to the oppressed Arab countries in their fight against British domination, for the fulfillment of their national aim to independence and sovereignty and for the destruction of the Jewish National Home in Palestine.

As previously agreed, the content of this letter should be maintained absolutely secret until we decide otherwise.

I beg your Eminence to be assured of my highest esteem and consideration.

(Signed) Ribbentrop

To His Eminence

the Grossmufti of Palestine

Amin El Husseini.

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Copy in 371 (51120 - 21)

Auswärtiges Amt

Berlin, den 28. April 1942.

Eminenz!

In Beantwortung Ihres mir heute gemeinsam mit Seiner Exzellenz dem Ministerpräsidenten Raschid Ali El Gailani übersandten Briefes und in Bestätigung meiner Besprechungen mit Ihnen habe ich die Ehre, folgendes mitzuteilen:

Die Deutsche Regierung würdigt in vollem Umfange das Vertrauen des arabischen Volkes zu den Achsenmächten und seinen Zielen und seine Bereitschaft zur Teilnahme am Kampf gegen die gemeinsamen Feinde bis zum Endsiege, und sie hat volles Verständnis für die von Ihnen dargelegten nationalen Ziele der zurzeit unter englischer Unterdrückung leidenden arabischen Länder des Vorderen Orients.

Ich beehre mich daher, Ihnen in voller Übereinstimmung mit der Italienischen Regierung zu versichern, daß die Unabhängigkeit und Freiheit der gegenwärtig unter britischer Unterdrückung leidenden arabischen Länder auch das Ziel der Deutschen Regierung ist.

Deutschland ist daher bereit, den gegenwärtig unter britischer Unterdrückung leidenden arabischen Ländern des Nahen Orients in ihrem Kampf für ihre Befreiung jede denkbare Unterstützung zu gewähren, ihre Souveränität und Unabhängigkeit anzuerkennen und ihrer Vereinigung, wenn sie von den Beteiligten gewünscht wird, sowie der Beseitigung der jüdisch-nationalen Heimstätte in Palästina zuzustimmen.

Es besteht Einverständnis darüber, daß der Wortlaut und der Inhalt dieses Briefes unbedingt geheim gehalten werden, bis im gegenseitigen Einvernehmen etwas anderes bestimmt wird.

Genehmigen Euere Eminenz die Versicherung meiner ausgezeichneten Hochachtung.

Ribbentrop

An

Seine Eminenz
den Großmufti von Palästina
Amin El Husseini

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MUFTI APPROACHES AXIS CHANCELLORIES TO SPEED DEATH OF JEWS

In virtually identical letters, the Mufti, in the summer of 1944, approached Germany, Roumania, Bulgaria and Hungary to speed the extermination of the Jews by sending them to Poland where the Nazi death chambers were located.

Rome Le 28 Juin 1943

A Son Excéllence Monsieur le Ministre des affaires étrangères de ROUMANIE

Der Grossmufti.

Berlin, den 6.5.1943

An den Herrn königlich bulgarischen Aussenminister.

Sofia.

Euer Exzellenz!

Rome Le 10 Juin 1943

A Son Excéllence Monsieur le Ministre des affaires étrangèresde l'ITALIE

ROME

Berlin, den 25.Juli 1944

An Seine Exzellenz
den Herrn Reichsminister des Ausseren.

Berlin.

Exzellenz!

Schon früher hatte ich die Aufmerksamkeit Euer Exzellenz auf die dauernden Versuche der Juden aus Europa auszuwandern, um nach Palästina zu gelangen gelenkt, und bat Euere Exzellenz die notwendigen Schritte zu unternehmen, damit die Juden an der Auswanderung gehindert werden. Auch anlässlich des Austauschplanes zwischen den in Deutschland lebenden Ägypter und Palästina-Deutschen, hatte ich ein Schreiben an Euere Exzellenz am 5.6.1944 gerichtet und bat, die Juden aus diesem Austauschplan auszuschliessen. Ich habe aber erfahren, dass die Juden am 2.7.44 doch abgefahren sind und befürchte, dass weitere Judentransporte aus Deutschland und Frankreich nach Palästina abgehen, um gegen Palästina-Deutsche ausgetauscht zu werden.

Dieser Austausch deutscherseits, würde die Balkanstaaten dazu ermutigen, ihre Juden ebenfalls nach Palästina abzuschieben. Ferner wäre dieser Schritt nach der Erklärung Euerer Exzellenz von 2.11.1943, dass "die Vernichtung des sogenannten jüdischen Nationalheimes in Palästina ein unabänderlicher Bestandteil der Politik des Grossdeutschen Reiches ist" für die Araber und Muslime unverständlich und würde bei ihnen das Gefühl der Enttäuschung erwecken.

Deshalb bitte ich Euerer Exzellenz das Nötige zu veranlassen die Auswanderung von Juden nach Palästina zu unterbinden, womit Sie Exzellenz ein neues praktisches Beispiel der Politik des natürlich verbündeten und befreundeten Deutschlands der arabischen Nation gegenüber, geben.

Genehmigen Sie Exzellenz meine vorzüglichste Hochachtung!

Ihr

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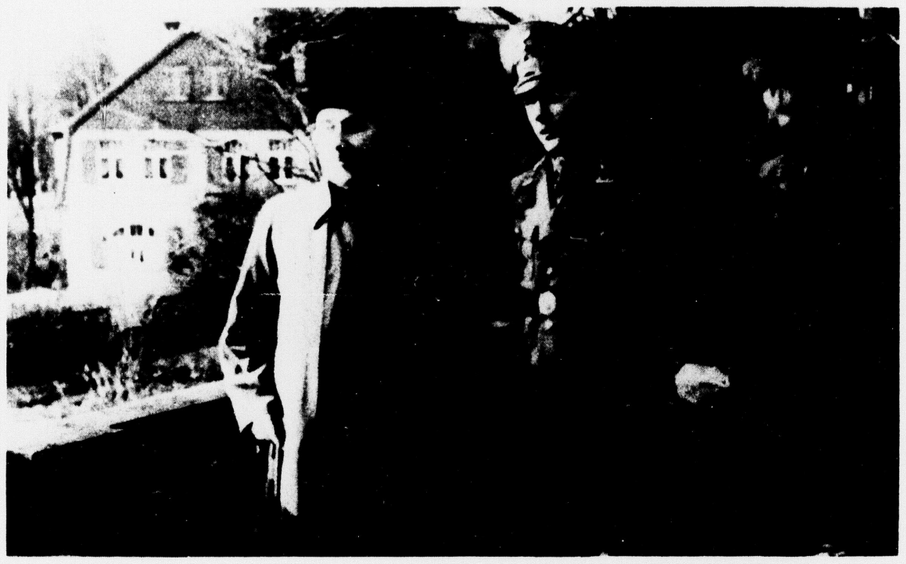
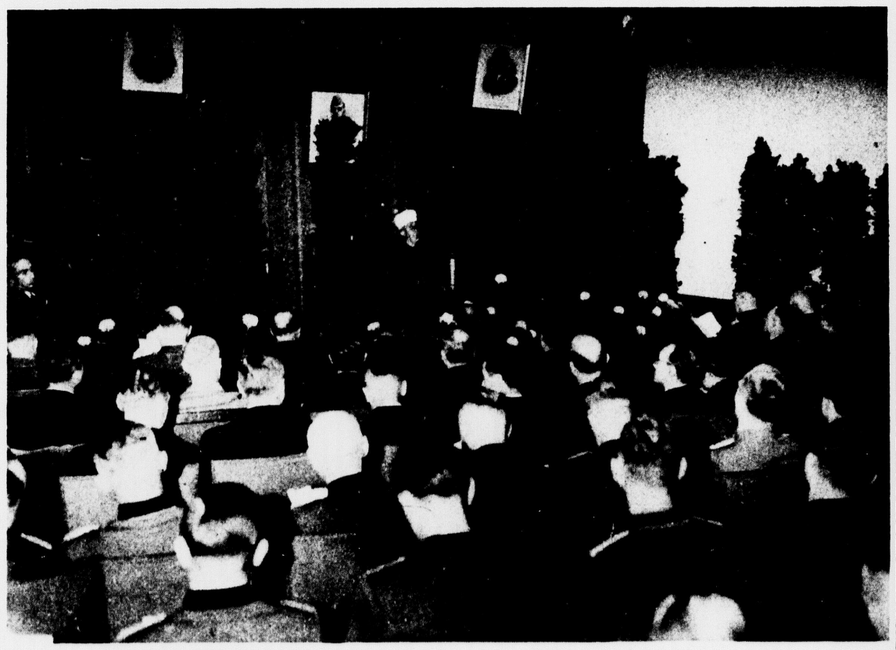
THE MUFTI BROADCASTS IN GERMANY



The Mufti and his Nazi aide de camp.



The Mufti broadcasts from Berlin, November 3, 1943, in presence of high German officialdom.

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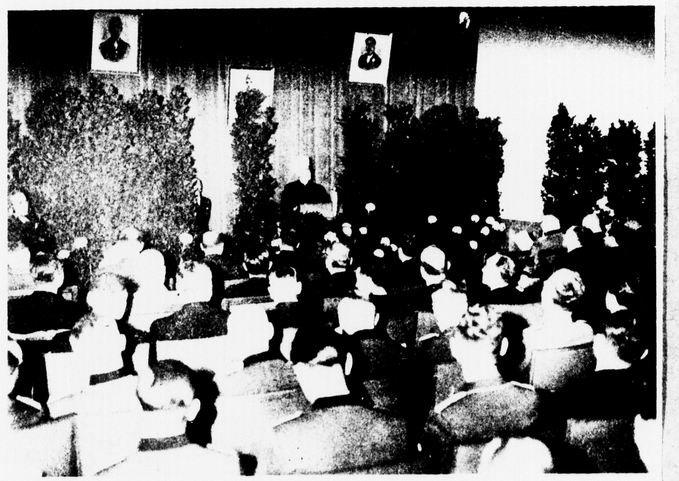
THE MUFTI BROADCASTS IN GERMANY

The Mufti and his Nazi aide de camp.



The Mufti broadcasts from Berlin, November 3, 1943, in presence of high German officialdom.

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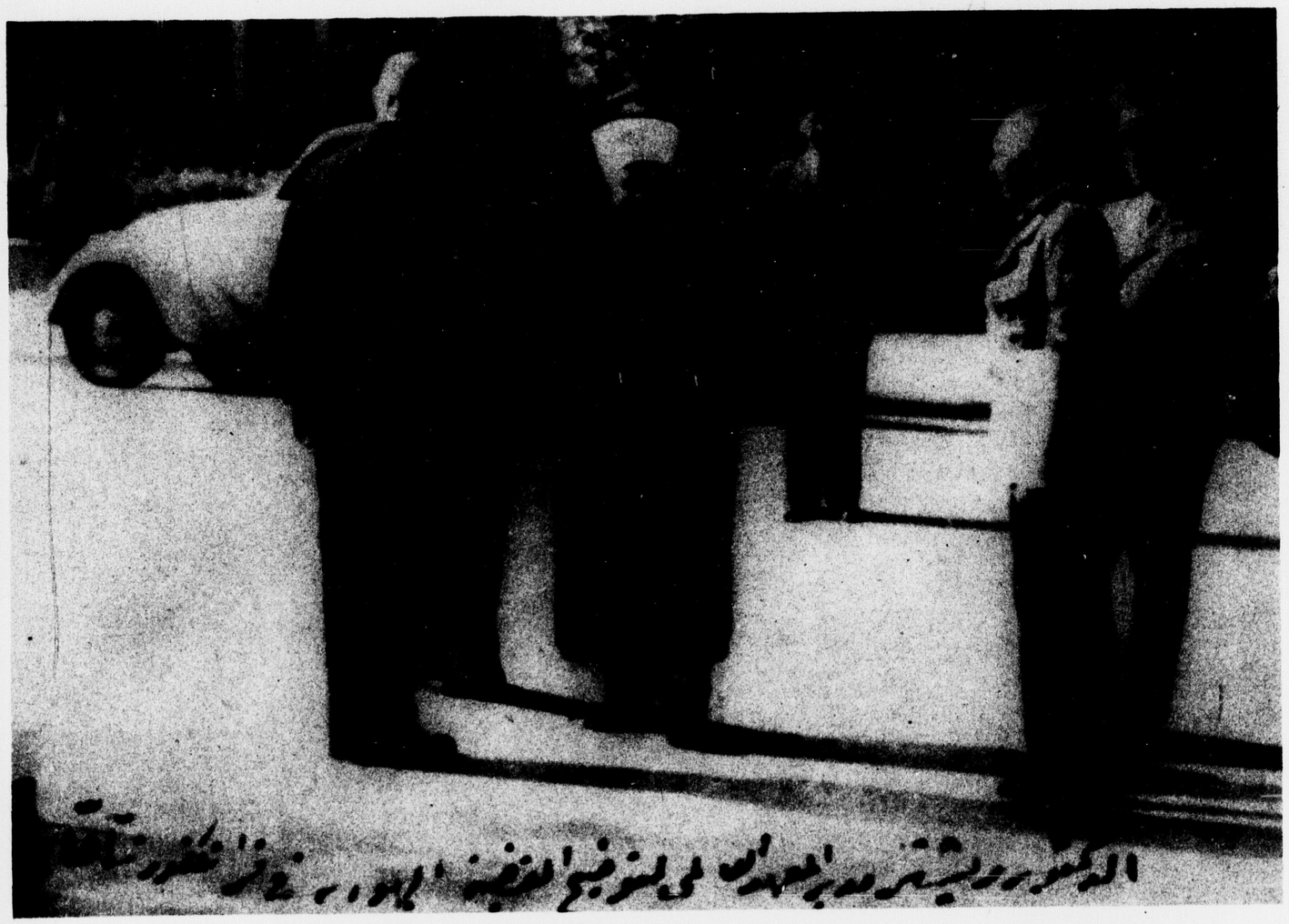
THE MUFTI AT FRANKFORT INSTITUTE



The Mufti on a visit to the International Institute for the Study of the Jewish Question at Frankfort, April 21, 1943, greeted by Nazi officers and the Director, identified in the Mufti's handwriting as Dr. Richthofer.

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THE MUFTI AT FRANKFORT INSTITUTE

The Mufti on a visit to the International Institute for the Study of the Jewish Question at Frankfort, April 21, 1943, greeted by Nazi officers and the Director, identified in the Mufti's handwriting as Dr. Richthofer.

FO

MUFTI'S LETTER TO RIBBENTROP

Berlin July 25, 1944

To His Excellency

The Minister for Foreign Affairs

Berlin

Your Excellency:

I have previously called the attention of your Excellency to the constant attempts of the Jews to emigrate from Europe in order to reach Palestine, and asked your Excellency to undertake the necessary steps so as to prevent the Jews from emigrating. I had also sent you a letter, under date of June 5, 1944, in regard to the plan for an exchange of Egyptians living in Germany with Palestinian Germans, in which I asked you to exclude the Jews from this plan of exchange. I have, however, learned that the Jews did depart on July 2, 1944, and I am afraid that further groups of Jews will leave for Palestine from Germany and France to be exchanged for Palestinian Germans.

This exchange on the part of the Germans would encourage the Balkan countries likewise to send their Jews to Palestine. This step would be incomprehensible to the Arabs and Moslems after your Excellency's declaration of November 2, 1943 that "the destruction of the so-called Jewish national home in Palestine is an immutable part of the policy of the greater German Reich" and it would create in them a feeling of keen disappointment.

It is for this reason that I ask your Excellency to do all that is necessary to prohibit the emigration of Jews to Palestine, and in this way your Excellency would give a new practical example of the policy of the naturally allied and friendly Germany towards the Arab Nation.

Yours, etc.

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MUFTI ASKS DEATH OF JEWS AS GESTURE TO ARABS

Berlin, July 27, 1944

To the Reichsfuhrer SS and Minister of the Interior

H. Himmler

Berlin

Reichsfuhrer:

In my letter to you of June 5, 1944, I referred back to our conversation in which I reported to you on the inclusion of Jews in the exchange plan of some Egyptians living in Germany.

I asked you, Reichsfuhrer, to take all the measures to prevent the Jews from going. These measures would also be in accordance with German policy in general, especially with the Declaration of the German Government on the occasion of the anniversary of the Balfour Declaration on November 2, 1943, which stated "that the destruction of the so-called Jewish national home in Palestine is an immutable part of the policy of the greater German Reich and that "the National Socialist movement, since its inception, has inscribed on its banner the battle against world Jewry," as you, Reichsfuhrer, said in your telegram on the same occasion.

In the meantime I have learned that the Jews, nevertheless, did leave on July 2, 1944, and it is to be feared that further Jewish groups may leave Germany and France under the plan for exchanging Palestinian Germans. This exchange of Germans would encourage the Balkan countries to send their Jews to Palestine too. Furthermore, after the Declaration of the German Government, such a step would be incomprehensible to the Arabs and Moslems, and it would create in them a feeling of keen disappointment.

It is for this reason that I ask you, Reichsfuhrer, to do everything necessary to prevent the Jews from emigrating to Palestine, and in this way you would give a new practical example of the policy of the naturally allied and friendly Germany towards the Arab Nation.

Yours, etc.

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MUFTI ASKS HUNGARY TO SEND JEWS TO POLAND

As a Sequel to This Request
400,000 Jews Were Subsequently Killed

Rome
June 28, 1943

His Excellency
The Minister of Foreign Affairs for Hungary

Your Excellency:

You no doubt know of the struggle between the Arabs and Jews of Palestine, what it has been and what it is, a long and bloody fight, brought about by the desire of the Jews to create a national home, a Jewish State in the Near East, with the help and protection of England and the United States. In fact, behind it lies the hope which the Jews have never relinquished, namely, the domination of the whole world through this important, strategic center, Palestine. In effect, their program has, among other purposes, always aimed at the encouragement of Jewish emigration to Palestine and the other countries of the Near East. However, the war, as well as the understanding which the members of the Three-Power Pact have of the responsibility of the Jews for its outbreak and finally their evil intentions towards these countries which protected them until now — all these are reasons for placing them under such vigilant control as will definitely stop their emigration to Palestine or elsewhere.

Lately I have been informed of the uninterrupted efforts made by the English and the Jews to obtain permission for the Jews living in your country to leave for Palestine via Bulgaria and Turkey.

I have also learned that these negotiations were successful, since some of the Jews of Hungary have had the satisfaction of emigrating to Palestine via Bulgaria and Turkey and that a group of these Jews arrived in Palestine towards the end of last March. The Jewish Agency, which supervises the execution of the Jewish program, has published a bulletin which contains important information on the current negotiations between the English Government and the governments of other interested states to send the Jews of Balkan countries to Palestine. The Jewish Agency quotes, among other things, its receipt of a sufficient number of immigration certificates for 900 Jewish children to be transported from Hungary, accompanied by 100 adults.

To authorize these Jews to leave your country under the above circumstances and in this way, would by no means solve the Jewish problem and would certainly not protect your country against their evil influence — far from it! — for this escape would make it possible for them to communicate and combine freely with their racial brethren in enemy countries in order to strengthen their position and to exert a more dangerous influence on the outcome of the war, especially since, as a consequence of their long stay in your country, they are necessarily in a position to know many of your secrets and also about your war effort. All this comes on top of the terrible damage done to the friendly Arab nation which has taken its place at your side in this war and which cherishes for your country the most sincere feelings and the very best wishes.

This is the reason why I ask your Excellency to permit me to draw your attention to the necessity of preventing the Jews from leaving your country for Palestine; and if there are reasons which make their removal necessary, it would be indispensable and infinitely preferable to send them to other countries where they would find themselves under active control, for example, in Poland, in order thereby to protect oneself from their menace and avoid the consequent damage.

Yours, etc.

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Berlin, den 27.7.1944

An den Reichsführer SS und Reichsinnenminister

H. H i m m l e r.

B e r l i n.

Reichsführer!

In meinem, an Sie gerichteten Schreiben, vom 5.6.44 griff ich auf unsere Besprechung zurück, in der ich Ihnen damals über die Einschliessung von Juden in dem Austauschplan einiger in Deutschland lebenden Ägypter berichtete.

Ich bat Sie, Reichsführer, alle Maßnahmen zu veranlassen, damit die Juden an dieser Fahrt verhindert werden. Diese Maßnahmen würden auch mit der deutschen Politik im Einklang stehen, das die Reichsregierung anläßlich der Balfour Deklaration am 2. November 43 erklärte, dass "die Vernichtung des sogenannten jüdischen National Heims in Palästina ein unabänderlicher Bestandteil der Politik des Grossdeutschen Reichs ist, und dass "die National Sozialistische Bewegung seit ihrer Entstehung den Kampf gegen das Weltjudentum an ihre Fahne geschrieben hat" wie Sie, Reichsführer, es in ihrem Telegramm aus demselben Anlass geschrieben haben.

Inzwischen erfuhr ich, dass die Juden doch am 2.7.44 gefahren sind, und man befürchtet, dass auf Grund von Austauschplänen gegen Palästinadeutsche noch andere Judentransporte aus Deutschland und Frankreich folgen werden.

Dieser Austausch deutscherseits würde die Balkanstaaten dazu ermütigen, ihre Juden ebenfalls nach Palästina auswandern zu lassen. Ferner wäre dieser Schritt, nach der Erklärung der Reichsregierung, für die Araber und Muslime unverständlich, und würde bei ihnen das Gefühl der Enttäuschung erwecken.

Deshalb bitte ich Sie, Reichsführer, das Nötige zu veranlassen die Auswanderung von Juden nach Palästina zu unterbinden, womit Sie ein neues praktisches Beispiel der Politik, des natürlich verbündeten und befreundeten Deutschlands den Arabern und Muslimen gegenüber, geben.

Genehmigen Sie, Reichsführer, meine ausgezeichnete Hochachtung

Ihr

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Rome Le 28 Juin 1943

A Son Excéllence Monsieur le Ministre des
affaires étrangères de H O N G R I E

Excéllence !

Vous savez sans doute ce que fût et ce qu'est encore la lutte entre Arabes et Juifs en Palestine , lutte sanglante et longue ,dont la raison est le désir de ces derniers de se créer un foyer national , un Etat juif dans le proche orient avec l'aide et l'appui de l'Angleterre et des Etats-Unis d'Amérique . Ceci dévoile en vérité l'espoir que les Juifs n'ont cessé d'avoir à savoir : la domination du Monde entier par ce centre stratégique important qu'est la Palestine . En effet leur programme entre autres buts principaux ,a toujours visé l'encouragement de l'émigration des Juifs en Palestine et vers les autres pays du Proche-Orient . Mais la guerre ,la certitude qu'ont eu les Puissances du Pacte tripartite du rôle joué par les Juifs dans son déclenchement et enfin leurs mauvaises arrière-pensées envers les pays qui les abritèrent jusqu'ici sont autant de raisons qui justifient leur placement sous surveillance vigilante avec laquelle leur émigration en Palestine ou autre se trouve fermement arrêtée .

Je fus dernièrement mis au courant des efforts ininterrompus prodigués par les Anglais et les Juifs en vue d'obtenir pour les Juifs résidant dans votre Pays la permission de le quitter pour la Palestine à travers la Bulgarie et la Turquie .

Je sus également que ces démarches aboutirent avec succés ,puisque quelques uns des Juifs de Hongrie eurent ainsi satisfaction pour quitter votre Pays à destination de la Palestine à travers la Bulgarie et la Turquie et qu'un convoi de ces Juifs arriva vers la fin du mois de mars dernier dans ledit pays . L'agence juive qui surveille l'exécution du programme juif publia un bulletin contenant d'importants renseignements sur les pourparlers en cours entre le gouvernement anglais et les gouvernements des Etats intéressés afin de transporter les Juifs des pays balkaniques en Palestine . Elle cite entre autre l'obtention par elle d'un nombre suffisant de certificats d'immigration pour 900 enfants juifs à transporter de Hongrie accompagnés de 400 adultes .

Autoriser ces Juifs à quitter votre Pays dans les circonstances actuelles et de cette façon ne resoudra nullement le problème juif ,et ne mettra pas non plus votre Pays à l'abri de leurs maux . Bien au contraire ; car cet échappement leur permettra de communiquer librement et de se concerter avec leurs frères de race dans les pays ennemis pour se créer une forte existence ayant une plus dangereuse influence sur l'issue de la guerre , surtout qu'à la suite de leur long séjour dans votre Pays ils se trouvent nécessairement éclairés sur beaucoup de secret et efforts de guerre . Ceci en plus de l'immense mal fait à la Nation arabe amie qui prit place à vos côtés dans cette guerre et qui nourrit envers votre Pays les sentiments les plus sincères et les voeux les meilleurs .

C'est pourquoi je prie votre Excéllence de bien vouloir me permettre d'attirer votre haute attention sur la nécessité d'empêcher ces Juifs de quitter votre Pays pour la Palestine ;et, s'il y a là des raisons qui rendent leur éloignement nécessaire ,il serait indispensable et infiniment préférable qu'ils quittent le Pays à destination d'autres pays où ils se trouveraient sous une surveillance active comme en Pologne par exemple ,de façon à se garder de leurs dangers et en éviter les dommages .

Veuillez croire Excéllence à mes trés hautes considérations .

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HUNGARY PROMISES TO END JEWISH PROBLEM

A M. KIR. KÖVET
DER KGL. UNG. GESANDTE
360/B.-1944.

Berlin, den 25. Juli 1944.

Eure Eminenz !

Ich habe den Auftrag erhalten Euerer Eminenz mitzuteilen, dass der kgl. ungarische Minister des Aeussern mit Dank Ihr sehr geschätztes Schreiben vom 22. Juni 1944 betreffend die Verhinderung der Auswanderung der Juden nach Palestina dankend empfangen hat; er wird die darin enthaltenen Vorschläge einer Erwägung unterziehen.

Mit dem Ausdruck meiner vorzüglichsten Hochachtung

Hoffmann
kgl.ungarischer Gesandter

Seiner Eminenz

Amin El Hussein
Grossmufti von Palestina

Eubin bei Tittau

Berlin, July 25, 1944

A.M. Kir. Kovet
Der Kgl. Ung. Gesandte

360/B.-1944

Your Eminence,

I have been instructed to inform Your Eminence that the Royal Minister for Foreign Affairs of Hungary has received with thanks your highly esteemed communication concerning the measures to be taken to prevent the emigration of Jews to Palestine. The Minister will give the utmost consideration to your proposals.

With the expression of my highest respect

Royal Envoy of Hungary

His Eminence

Amin El Hussein
Grossmufti von Palestina

Eubin bei Tittau.

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THE MUFTI AND HIGH NAZIS

The Mufti, being received by High German officials.

An informal photograph of the Mufti and S. S. leader, Heinrich Himmler.

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THE MUFTI AND HIGH NAZIS

The Mufti, being received by High German officials.

An informal photograph of the Mufti and S. S. leader, Heinrich Himmler.

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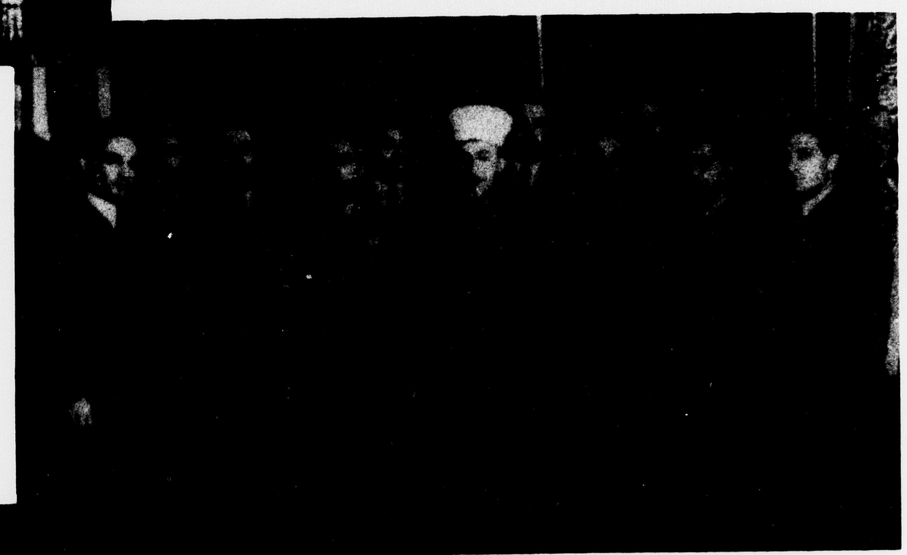
THE MUFTI WITH THE NAZI HIGH COMMAND

The Mufti and a member of the German High Command in Germany.



The Mufti and his Berlin staff.

The Mufti and a German Oriental expert.

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THE MUFTI WITH THE NAZI HIGH COMMAND

The Mufti and a member of the German High Command in Germany.

The Mufti and his Berlin staff.

The Mufti and a German Oriental expert.

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K4

Der Beauftragte des Führers
für die Überwachung der gesamten geistigen und weltanschaulichen Schulung und Erziehung der NSDAP.

Berlin W 55, 14. Juni 1944
Margaretenstraße 17
Fernruf: 229551

Kö/Roe Nr. 051 g Rs.

An
Reichsführer-SS
Heinrich Himmler
Berlin

Geheime Reichssache

Sehr geehrter Parteigenosse Himmler!

Der Führer hat mir, wie Ihnen bekannt sein dürfte, die Durchführung eines internationalen antijüdischen Kongresses übertragen. Die Tagung läuft unter dem Namen Historisch-wissenschaftlicher Kongreß und soll zu einem noch näher zu bestimmenden Termin im Sommer dieses Jahres stattfinden.

Ich möchte Sie nun persönlich bitten, dem Ehrenpräsidium dieses Kongresses beizutreten. Neben namhaften Vertretern des Auslandes werden von deutscher Seite außer mir noch Parteigenosse von Ribbentrop, Parteigenosse Dr. Goebbels und Parteigenosse Hans Frank im Ehrenpräsidium vertreten sein.

Ich gestatte mir, in einer Anlage den bisher ausgearbeiteten Entwurf des Programms zu Ihrer Information beizufügen.

Heil Hitler!

Rosenberg

1 Anlage.

C/1486

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ROSENBERG ASKS HIMMLER TO ASSOCIATE HIMSELF WITH THE MUFTI
IN AN ANTI-JEWISH CONGRESS

(Translation of Original Document)

Berlin, W 55
Margaretenstrasse 17
Telephon: 229551

KO/Roe Nr. 151 g Rs. June 14, 1944

SECRET REICH DOCUMENTS

To the Reichsfuehrer
Heinrich H i m m l e r
B e r l i n

Highly esteemed Comrade Himmler!

The Fuehrer has asked me, as you are surely already informed, to prepare for the holding of an international anti-Jewish congress. This undertaking will be held under the name, Historical-Scientific Congress and should take place some time during the summer of this year.

I take the liberty of asking you personally to accept the Honorary Presidency of the Congress together with many representatives of foreign countries. Participants in the Honorary Presidium will include many representatives of foreign countries, and outside of myself such representatives of the German state as Party Members von Ribbentrop, Dr. Goebbels and Hans Frank.

H e i l H i t l e r !

(signed) Rosenberg

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Geheime Reichssache

P r o g r a m m

des internationalen Kongresses "Das Judentum in der Weltpolitik unserer Zeit" in Krakau, Juli 1944.

Nachmittag Tagungsleiter Ministerialdirektor B e r n d t

15⁰⁰ Uhr Vortrag Großmufti Amin El Husseini (Jerusalem): "Palästina, ein weltpolitischer Angelpunkt jüdischen Machtstrebens".

SECRET REICH DOCUMENTS

PROGRAM
of the International Congress on Jewry in the World Politics
of Our Time in Krakau, July 1944

1st Day

Morning

10:15 Welcome to the Congress by the Governor General Dr. Frank.

2nd Day

Morning

9:15 Lecture by Judge Professor Dr. Grimm: "The Jew and the Political Murder."

11:00 Opening of the Exhibition: "Jewry in the World Politics of Our Time," in the Tuchhalle.

3rd Day

Morning

10:00 Lecture by former Secretary of State Prof. Preziosi: "The Role of the Jews in the Freemason Movement of Italy."

Afternoon

15 Lecture by the Grossmufti Amin El Husseini (Jerusalem): "Palestina, a World Center for Jewish Domination Plans."

16 Address by the Minister of the Interior von Jaross

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Geheime Reichssache

P r o g r a m m

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16 Address by the Minister of the Interior von Jaross

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HITLER AND THE MUFTI

The Mufti received by Adolph Hitler, November 21, 1941.

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LILLIE SHULTZ
Director

13 JUN
N.A. Dept.

May 16, 1947

Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin, M.P.
House of Commons
London, England

Sir:

I send you enclosed a copy of the Memorandum submitted by The Nation Associates on the Arab Higher Committee to the United Nations which has concluded its extraordinary session on the Palestine problem.

As you will note, the Memorandum reveals the Axis alliances of the principal members of the Arab Higher Committee, beginning with its chairman, the Mufti. The facts are particularly relevant since this committee will unquestionably testify before the special committee of inquiry, and will no doubt be heard at the regular session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in September.

As you know, the Mufti is now the guest of the King of Egypt following his escape from France where he was held in protective custody as a prisoner of war. The question as to the ultimate fate of the Mufti, in the light of his record as a war criminal, has been raised on numerous occasions in the House of Commons but no final decision on the question has ever been brought about.

Would this not be the time to raise the question anew because of its relevance to a possible peaceful solution of the Palestine problem.

Sincerely yours,

Freda Kirchwey

Freda Kirchwey

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Reference:- FO 371/61923

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LILLIE SHULTZ
Director

May 16, 1947

RECEIVED AT F.O.
13 JUN 1947
FROM No. 10

Major Rt. Hon. Clement Richard Atlee, M.P.
House of Commons
London, England

Sir:

I send you enclosed a copy of the Memorandum submitted by The Nation Associates on the Arab Higher Committee to the United Nations which has concluded its extraordinary session on the Palestine problem.

As you will note, the Memorandum reveals the Axis alliances of the principal members of the Arab Higher Committee, beginning with its chairman, the Mufti. The facts are particularly relevant since this committee will unquestionably testify before the special committee of inquiry, and will no doubt be heard at the regular session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in September.

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Sincerely yours,

Freda Kirchwey

Freda Kirchwey

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THE *Nation* ASSOCIATES

President
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SAMUEL ZEMURRAY

LILLIE SHULTZ
Director

E / /
14 JUN 1947

Eastern Dept.

May 16, 1947

Ack.

Hon. Hector McNeil, M.P.
House of Commons
London, England

Sir:

I send you enclosed a copy of the Memorandum submitted by The Nation Associates on the Arab Higher Committee to the United Nations which has concluded its extraordinary session on the Palestine problem.

As you will note, the Memorandum reveals the Axis alliances of the principal members of the Arab Higher Committee, beginning with its chairman, the Mufti. The facts are particularly relevant since this committee will unquestionably testify before the special committee of inquiry, and will no doubt be heard at the regular session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in September.

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Would this not be the time to raise the question anew because of its relevance to a possible peaceful solution of the Palestine problem.

Sincerely yours,

Freda Kirchwey

Freda Kirchwey

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Reference:- FO 371/ 61928

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FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

11th June, 1947.

Dear Miss Kirchwey

The Minister of State asks me to thank you for the copy of the Memorandum submitted to the United Nations by the Nations Associates on the Arab Higher Committee, which he has read with interest.

Yours sincerely

ABM.

(Assistant Private Secretary)

Miss Freda Kirchwey,
20, Vesey Street,
New York 7, N.Y.

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THE *Nation* ASSOCIATES

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PAUL H. TODD
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WALTER WHITE
STEPHEN S. WISE
SAMUEL ZEMURRAY

LILLIE SHULTZ
Director

FO

May 16, 1947

William Glenvil Hall, M.P.
House of Commons
London, England

Sir:

I send you enclosed a copy of the Memorandum submitted by The Nation Associates on the Arab Higher Committee to the United Nations which has concluded its extraordinary session on the Palestine problem.

As you will note, the Memorandum reveals the Axis alliances of the principal members of the Arab Higher Committee, beginning with its chairman, the Mufti. The facts are particularly relevant since this committee will unquestionably testify before the special committee of inquiry, and will no doubt be heard at the regular session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in September.

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Would this not be the time to raise the question anew because of its relevance to a possible peaceful solution of the Palestine problem.

Sincerely yours,

Freda Kirchwey

Freda Kirchwey

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TREASURY CHAMBERS,
GREAT GEORGE STREET,
S.W.1.

With the Compliments of the
Private Secretary to the
Financial Secretary.

7079 Wt 21301 7 41 Gp 744

85

11th June, 1947.

Dear Madam,

I write on behalf of Mr. Glanvil Hall to acknowledge your letter of the 16th May, enclosing a Memorandum submitted by the Nation Associates on the Arab Higher Committee to the United Nations about the Palestine problem.

This is a matter for the Foreign Office and your letter and enclosure has therefore been accordingly passed to that Department for a reply to you direct.

Yours faithfully,

P. Harrison

Private Secretary.

Miss Freda Kirchway,
The Nation Associates,
20 Vesey Street,
New York, 7,
New York,
U.S.A.

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Reference:- FO 371/61926

1947

E

E 7572

AUG

86

W.S.

Registry Number } E7572/4714/31

FROM Trafford Smith

No.

Dated 4th Aug.

Received in Registry } Aug 16 – 22

Arab Higher Committee.

Enclose copy of Bulletin No 1558 of Aug 14 about delegations sent by Arab Higher Committee to parts of the world to be informed.

Last Paper

4714

References

(Minutes)

Please enter white and re-submit.

Draft submitted herewith

(J. E. CABLE)
25/8

JB Aug 25

(Print)

(How disposed of)

Opt. Chancelleries:-
Paris
Madrid
Lisbon
Brussels
Hague
Copenhagen
Stockholm
Oslo
Rome
Vatican
Athens

PTO

(Action completed)

(Index)

Next Paper

8387

33744

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Reference:- FO 371/61926

87

Cabd

angora
Beirut
Damascus
Tehran
Baghdad
Jidda
Amman
Rio de Janeiro
Buenos Aires
Washington Aug 29

Comm. Trafford Smith
F.O.

(ref)
Aug 29.

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TOP SECRET

E

88

18 AUG 1947

E 7572

Colonial Office,
Downing Street,
S.W. 1.

August 16, 1947.

20 AUG 1947

E7572

My Dear Harold

18 AUG 1947

I enclose a copy of telegram No. 1598, Top Secret, from the High Commissioner for Palestine about delegations sent by the Arab Higher Committee to various parts of the world. We shall be grateful for any information you may be able to provide as to the activities of these delegations and of the Arab officers. So far as I am aware, we have seen no reports here. Perhaps you would consider, if necessary, sending a telegram of enquiry to the various posts concerned.

Yours ever
Trafford Smith
(Trafford Smith).

H. Bohlmann, Esq., C.O.

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14

INWARD TELEGRAM

Cypher (O.T.P.)

FROM PALESTINE (General Sir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D.14th August, 1947.
R.14th " " 16.45 hrs.

No. 1558 Top Secret.

You will have observed from paragraph 14 of my priority savingram No. 190 (monthly intelligence summary) that the Arab Higher Committee is stated to have sent delegations to various parts of the world. It is reported that these delegations are already in London, Brazil, Iran and Western Europe. In the last mentioned area Archbishop Hakim is stated to have met the Pope and to be trying to meet Monsieur Bidault.

2. I should be grateful for any further information which you and His Majesty's Representatives can give me of the activities of these delegations and of the Arab offices in various parts of the world. At present I am dependent almost entirely upon the Arabic press for such information.

Distributed to:-

M.S.25
Secretary of State
Sir T. Lloyd
Mr. I. Thomas
Mr. Martin
Sir C. Jeffries
Mr. Blackburne
Mr. Gutch
Mr. Trafford Smith
Mr. Higham
Mr. Bennett
Mr. Bigg
Mr. Herbecq
Mr. Mathieson

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Reference:- FO 371/61928

Registry No. E 7572/4714/31
J.E.C.

29 Aug

Draft.

From Eastern Dept.

To Chanceries at:

Paris
Madrid
Lisbon
Brussels
The Hague
Copenhagen
Stockholm
Oslo
Rome
Vatican
Athens
Angora
Beirut
Damascus
Teheran
Bagdad
Jeddah
Amman
Rio de Janeiro
Buenos Aires
Washington

Dear Chancery,

Reports have been received by the Govt. of Palestine that the Arab Higher Committee have sent delegations to various parts of the world. Brazil, Persia, France and the Vatican are among the countries specifically mentioned.

2. We should be grateful if you would keep an eye out for this ~~for any information you can~~ and let us have a report ~~you~~ about the activities of any such delegations, ~~and of Arab offices and representatives in~~ which may visit the country ~~general~~ in which you reside. Please keep us informed if any Arab office or representation is set up.

Yours ever

Eastern Dept.

H B Aug 25

Copy to:
C.O.
(Mr T. Smith)
refee.

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

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Reference:- FO 371/ 61923

91

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

(E 7572/4714/31) OUT FILE

29th August, 1947.

Dear Chancery,

Reports have been received by the Government of Palestine that the Arab Higher Committee have sent delegations to various ports of the world. Brazil, Persia, France and the Vatican are among the countries specifically mentioned.

2. We should be grateful if you would keep an eye out for this and let us have a report about the activities of any such delegations which may visit the country in which you reside. Please keep us informed if any Arab office or representation is set up.

Yours ever,

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

The Chancery,
British Embassy,
Paris,
Madrid.
Lisbon.
Brussels.
The Hague.
Copenhagen.
Oslo.
Rome.
Athens.
Angora.
Tehran.
Bagdad.
Rio de Janeiro.
Buenos Aires.
Washington.

The Chancery,
British Legation,
Stockholm.
to the Holy See.
Beirut.
Damascus.
Jedda.
Amman.

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9

92

E

E 8387

SEP

1947

PALESTINE

Registry Number E8387/4714/31.

FROM Chancery

No. Legation to the Holy See Rome

Dated

Received in Registry Sept 3

Arab Higher Committee delegations.

Refers F.O letter (7572/4714/31). Arab Higher Committee sent delegation to the Vatican.

Will watch out for further activities.

Last Paper

7572.

(Minutes.)

Copy F.O.

Malcolm Sultani

Chancery.

H.B. 11/9

14/10

References

(Print)

(How disposed of)

F.O. Sept 17

(Action completed)

(Index)

3/7/48

Next Paper

8616.

32538

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Reference:- FO 371/61926

93

British Legation to the Holy See,

R O M E.

September 3rd 1947

E 8387

95/4/47

Dear Department,

Your letter E 7572/4714/31 of August 29th.

Yes. The Arab Higher Committee sent a delegation to the Vatican. See our despatches Nos. 172 of August 7th, 184 of August 21st and 195 of September 4th, all of 1946.

As requested, we shall watch out for any further activities.

Please see also Cairo telegram No. 1253 of June 2nd, Cairo despatch No. 591 of July 5th, and connected correspondence about the establishment of Egyptian diplomatic relations with the Vatican. You will note that the initiative in this matter was taken by the Egyptians, and we have little doubt that one of the functions of the Egyptian Minister to the Vatican will be to make propaganda from the [redacted] Arab point of view.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY.

Eastern Department,

FOREIGN OFFICE.

59

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4

94

1947

E

PALESTINE

E 8616

SEP

Registry Number: E8616/4714/31

FROM: Chancery

No.: Tehran

Dated: 5-6/7/3/47.

Received in Registry: 10 Sept 18

Arab Higher Committee Delegations.

Refers F.O. letter (E7572/4714/31)

Discusses activities of one SUAD AL HUSSEINI, it is not stated anywhere that he claimed to have come as a representative of Arab Higher Committee but it may well be that he did so privately.

(Minutes.)

Last Paper

8387

References

(Print)

(How disposed of)

8/. CO. Sept 24

(Action completed) 24/9

(Index) 13/9/48

Next Paper

7800

32538

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Reference:- FO 371/61926

MKA/

95

British Embassy,
Tehran.

CONFIDENTIAL

10th September, 1947.

No. 567/3/47.

E 8616

Dear Department,

Your letter E 7572/4714/31 of the 29th August.

During the second week in August, the Syrian Chargé d'Affaires and Zahir al Islam, who has close connections in religious circles in Tehran, successively gave dinner parties in honour of Adil Asiran, a Syrian Deputy, and Dr. Daud al Husseini, who is described in the newspapers as a cousin of the ex-Grand Mufti of Jerusalem. These parties were attended by the diplomatic representatives in Tehran of Moslem countries, senior officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Labour and Propaganda. It is possible that the Iraqi Minister of Court, who was in Tehran at that time on a visit, was also present.

We have not seen it stated anywhere that Daud al Husseini claimed to have come as a representative of the Arab Higher Committee of Palestine but it may well be that he did so privately. On the other hand, if it was his intention to stir up public opinion in favour of the Arabs in Palestine, it does not seem that he achieved very much success. The Persian press have generally taken, and continue to take, an objective and impartial line in dealing with Palestinian affairs. We will keep an eye open for further developments.

We are sending copies of this letter to Jerusalem and Damascus.

Yours ever,
CHANCERY

Eastern Department,
Foreign Office.

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96

1947

E

PALESTINE

E 8800

SEP 1

Registry Number E8800/4714/31

FROM Clayton

No. Baghdad.

Dated

Received in Registry 10/2/10/47

Arab Higher Committee Delegation.

Refers F.O. letter (E7572/4714/31) of 29 Aug. There is no obvious necessity for an official Arab Office in Baghdad, and do not anticipate the establishment of one in near future. Nothing new about Mufti, Tawfik Husseini, Emile Ghoury, and others visit Baghdad at times, none have occurred this summer.

Last Paper

8616

References

2619

(Print)

(How disposed of)

8, B.P. Oct 1

(Minutes.)

Refer to C.O.

25/9

Mr. Balfour

25/9

(Action completed)

(Index)

Next Paper

8852

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Reference:- FO 371/61926

E 8800

British Embassy,
Bagdad.

102/40/47

8th September, 1947.

Dear Department,

Your letter No. E7572/4714/31 of the 29th August, 1947.

There is of course no obvious necessity for an official Arab Office in Bagdad and we do not anticipate the establishment of one in the near future.

2. As regards visits, Jamal Husseini, Emile Ghouri and other members of the Arab Higher Committee are accustomed to visit Bagdad from time to time, possibly mixing business with pleasure, but there is nothing new about these visits and none have occurred so far, this summer.

3. We will however keep you informed of any such visits in the future.

Yours ever,
CHANCERY.

Eastern Department,
Foreign Office,
LONDON, S.W.1.

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98

1947

E

PALESTINE

E 8852

25 SEP 1947

Registry Number E8852/4714/31.

FROM P. Lawry

No. Athens

Dated 30/2/47.

Received in Registry 18 Sept 25 –

Arab Higher Committee delegations.

Refer to letter (E7572/4714/31) delegation from Transjordan recently visited Athens to confer upon King Abdullah a high Transjordan decoration. Press suggested that one object of this visit was to discuss possible mediation of the Arab States in Eastern Mediterranean blocc.

Last Paper

8800

References

(Minutes.)

Sent 25/9

Southern Dept. 10

D. Bulp 1/10

(Print)

(How disposed of)

(Action completed)

(Index)

Next Paper

E 9011

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Reference:- FO 371/61926

99

BRITISH EMBASSY

ATHENS

350/2/47

18th September 1947

CONFIDENTIAL

E 8852

Dear Department,

In your letter E 7572/4714/31 of the 28th August you asked for a report about the activities of any Arab delegations which may visit Greece.

2. A delegation from the Transjordan recently visited Athens to confer upon King Paul a high Transjordan decoration. They arrived on the 31st August and left on the 6th September. We know nothing of any conversations the members of the delegation may have had with Greek politicians and officials, but it was suggested in the press that one object of their visit was to discuss the possible participation of the Arab States in an Eastern Mediterranean bloc, rumours concerning the formation of which have been, as you are doubtless aware, current here for some time.

3. The delegation was led by a former Prime Minister, Tewfik Abdul Huda, and included the present Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Abdul Mounim Bey Arrifai.

We are sending a copy of this letter to Amman.

Yours ever,

Chancery.

Eastern Department,
The Foreign Office,
S.W.1.

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100

E

1947

PALESTINE

E 9111

3 OCT 1947

Registry Number E 9111/47114/31.

FROM Chancery

No. Beirut

Dated Aug 5

Received in Registry 5 Sept 22 Sept 3 Oct

Arab Higher Committee Religious.

Refer F.O. letter (E 7572/47114/31) on Arab Permanent Executive Committee was established after 1st Pan-Arab Conference 1944.

Enclosed list of names of most influential members of Arab Community.

Last Paper

8812

References

(Minutes.)

Copy to (Mr T. Smith) Defec.

S.A. Dept 8/10

H Bort. 4

(Print)

(How disposed of)

8, Crafford Smith. 30. Oct 7

(Action completed) 9/10

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9355.

32538

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101

BY CONFIDENTIAL AIR BAG

BRITISH EMBASSY

BUENOS AIRES.

59/47

22nd September, 1947.

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Eastern Department,

Please refer to your letter E7572/4714/31 of the 29th August about Arab Delegations and Offices.

2. An Arab Permanent Executive Committee was established here after the 1st Pan-Arab Conference in 1941. Its President was Emir Emin Arslan, a rabidly anti-British Arab leader, who has since died. We have no list of the present members of the Committee but we attach a list of the names of the most influential members of the Arab Community in Buenos Aires. All of them tend to be anti-British, with the exception of those marked "*". These were pro-British during the war, but are not necessarily the same today.

3. If we hear of the establishment of any office for Arab Representation, or of any Arab Delegation, we will let you know. We understand that the Arabs have just opened a Propaganda Office in Rio, so we may expect something similar here.

Yours ever,

BUENOS AIRES CHANCERY.

Eastern Department,
Foreign Office,
London,
S.W.1.

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59/47

Emir Emin Arslan
Saif-ud-Din Rahhal
Ahmad M. Trabulsi
Mustafa Murád
Hussein Ali Hajjar
Ali Banjak
Khalid Ali Erut
Hussiem Mudah
Numan Slica
Ibrahim Buamden
Gazzali Raidan
Yehya Lela
Hassan Haidar
Mustafa Tarbush
* Miguel Adre
* Sikander Mohammed
* Amude Brothers

Saleh Kanj
Abdala M. Trabulsi
Ali Mansur
Hamid Murád
Faiz Hamzi
* Nuri Koraiam
Kasim Aburrich
Scafi Bacfani
Hassan Mashud
Ali Ahmad
Ali Silman Daúd
Kasim Tarbush
Badia Sheikh
* Amado Roslan
* Ahmad Safar
* Jose Roslan
* Chacas Brothers.

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1947

E

E 9355

PALESTINE

Registry Number: E9355/4714/31

FROM: Chancery

No.: Buenos Aires

Dated: 5/9/47

Received in Registry: 30 Sept / 9 Oct

Arab Higher Committee Delegations.

Refer Buenos Aires letter (E9111/4714/31) since ~~of~~ a delegation has turned up consisting of Dr Aman Zakaites, Dr Nami Mitchel and Dr Rafik Nasyr, party arrived by air from Sao Paulo 25 Sept. Seven other arrived. Jewish Propaganda Office at Rio was raided and temporarily put out of action.

Last Paper: 9111

References: 10/10

(Print)

(How disposed of)

8 Matheson. PO +1, for transmission to H/C P'stine Oct 14

(Minutes.)

Copy to C.O. (Mr. Mathieson) with extra copy for High Commissioner for Palestine.

9/10

South American Dept.

(Action completed) 16/10

(Index) 13/10/48

Next Paper: 9650

33533

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Reference:- FO 371/61926

104

E

VIA CONFIDENTIAL AIR BAG

BRITISH EMBASSY,
BUENOS AIRES

59/47

30th September, 1947

E 9355

Dear Eastern Department,

Since last writing to you about Arab Delegations and offices (our letter 59/47 of the 22nd September) a delegation of the Arab League has turned up here. It consists of Dr. Acran Zuhaiter, a delegate of the Arab Higher Committee, Dr. Nasri Maluf, representing the Lebanese Republic and Dr. Tufik Yazyi, who is described as "counsellor of the Syrian Legation in Brazil and representative of the Damascus Government".

2. The party arrived by air from Sao Paulo on the 25th September and were received by members of the local Arab Community. Their mission, it is stated, is to visit all South American countries in order to work for the cause of Arab Palestine.

3. We are making enquiries about these gentry and will keep you informed of their activities. You may already know that within a week of their arrival in Rio the Jewish Propaganda Office there was raided and, for the time being at least, put out of action.

Yours ever,

BUENOS AIRES CHANCERY

Eastern Department,
Foreign Office,
London.

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9

105

1947

E

PALESTINE

E 9650
17 OCT

Registry Number: E9650/4714/31.
FROM: Clayton
No.: Amman
Dated: 5/8/47
Received in Registry: 7 Oct 17

Arab Higher Committee delegations.
Refer Arthur's letter 350/2/47 (E8852/4714/31)
A recent visit to Greece of delegation from Transjordan headed by Sayid Abul Huda told Minister that both King of Greece and his ministers seemed anxious to enter into closer relations with the governors Arab Countries with the ultimate aim of forming blocs, to check expanding Russian influence.

Last Paper: 9355

References

(Minutes.)

Southern Dept.

HB Oct. 18

Interesting confirmation of E 8852.

D. Ballantyne

J. A. Turpin (J. A. TURPIN) 22/10

24/10

(Print)

(How disposed of)

(Action completed) 22/10

(Index) 13/11/47

Next Paper: E9863

32538

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CONFIDENTIAL

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BRITISH LEGATION,

AMMAN.

7th October, 1947.

(S/852/46)

Dear Department,

Please refer to Athens letter No.350/2/47 of the 18th September, 1947, about the recent visit to Greece of an official delegation from Transjordan.

Tewfiq Pasha Abul Huda told the Minister here that both the King of Greece and his ministers seemed anxious to enter into closer relations with the various Arab states with the ultimate idea of forming a bloc of countries, including Turkey, which would check the expansion of Russian influence. They realised that the full objective could only be reached after a considerable time but they proposed to make a start by improving contacts with the countries concerned. King Abdullah is favourably disposed towards the project.

We are sending a copy of this letter to Athens.

Yours ever,

AMMAN CHANCERY.

The Eastern Department,
The Foreign Office,
LONDON, S.W.1.

E 9650
17 OCT

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10

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1947

E

E 9863

23 OCT

PALESTINE

Registry Number E9863/4714/31

FROM Abarcing

No. Rio de Janeiro

Dated 11/15-4/47.

Received in Registry 14 Oct 23

Arab Higher Committee Delegations.

Refers to letter (E7572/4714/31) on Arab Bureau was set up in Rio de Janeiro about 3 months ago, by Mr Anwar Nusseibeh, who arrived from Egypt. A member of Information office met Mr Nusseibeh and describes him as being frank, cordial and pro British.

Last Paper

9650

References

(Minutes.)

Com Co. (Mr T. Smith)

SA Dept. 28/X

Abst. 23

(Print)

(How disposed of)

8, Trafford Smith - BD. Oct 24

(Action completed) 30/10

(Index) 3/09/48

Next Paper

9866

32538

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BRITISH EMBASSY,
RIO DE JANEIRO,
14th October, 1947.

(11/154/47)

E 9863
23 OCT

Dear Department,

Your letter E 7572/4714/31 of the 29th August, about Arab delegations to various foreign countries.

An Arab Bureau was set up in Rio de Janeiro about 3 months ago, by Mr. Anwar Nashashibi, who arrived from Egypt. We are sorry that we did not let you know of the event at the time, but we can find no trace of it having been reported in the press, and our first indication of the Bureau's existence was a copy of one of its pamphlets in Portuguese which was sent to us.

A member of the Information Officer's staff has met Mr. Nashashibi and describes him as very much a new-comer to the country, with little knowledge of Brazil. He however showed himself to be frank, cordial and pro-British.

In your letter E 4541/4541/65 of the 28th June you predicted that the delegate to Brazil would make contact with us in due course, but he has not yet done so.

A certain amount of Arab propaganda is now getting into the papers but it is almost negligible compared with the material which the Zionists (who are very active in this city) manage to get published.

We have not heard anything about the visit of an Arab delegation, (unless of course Mr. Nashashibi can be so described), but if we do so we will of course let you have a report on their activities as soon as possible.

We are sending a copy of this letter to Chancery, Cairo.

Yours ever,
Chancery.

The Eastern Department,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

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E

PALESTINE

E 9866

23 OCT

Registry Number	E9866/4714/21.
FROM	Chancery
No.	Brussels
Dated	4/2/47.
Received in Registry	15 Oct 23

Arab Higher Committee Delegation

Refer F.O. letter (E7572/4714/21) According to information received through Belgian Juridical circles as Arab Office in Brussels at present, and no indication of a visit to Belgium of any Arab Delegation in the near future.

Last Paper

9868

References

85/10

(Minutes.)

Copy to. (Mr. J. T. Smith)

Western Dept.

JB Oct. 23

(Print)

(How disposed of)

8, Trafford Smith.

CV. Oct 30

(Action completed)	(Index)
7/11.	13/9/46

Next Paper

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End

BRITISH EMBASSY

BRUSSELS.

E 9866

476/2/47.

15th October, 1947.

23 OCT

Dear Department,

Your letter of the 29th August (E 7572/4714/31) refers. According to information which we have obtained through the Belgian Sûreté there is no Arab Office in Brussels at present, and no indication of a visit to Belgium of any Arab Delegation in the near future. We will, however, watch out for any Arab activities and let you know if and when we hear anything on the subject.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY.

Eastern Department,
Foreign Office.

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